WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLING ON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1919—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 193 BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1921. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

ANDRO SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date about 1921.	Steamer		Tons.
15th October	EGYPT	.. ..	7,941
22nd „	CHINA	.. ..	7,952
29th „	MALWA *	.. ..	10,941
5th. November	DELTA	.. ..	8,097
12th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
19th „	DEVANHA	.. ..	8,692
26th „	NARKUNDA *	..	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA	..	10,512
10th „	CALEDONIA	..	7,572
17th „	MOREA	.. ..	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	.. ..	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	.. ..	7,346
1922			
7th January	CHINA	.. ..	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND	..	11,430
21st „	NALDERA *..	..	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	..	7,572
4th February	EGYPT +	.. ..	7,94
11th „	DELTA	.. ..	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	..	10,512
25th „	MOREA	.. ..	10,890

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT + Through steamer from China

AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN, A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

About 1921	Steamer		Tons
14th November	MANDALA	.. ..	8,246
28th „	NEVASA	.. ..	9,071

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

About 1921	Steamer	—..
21st October	MANTUA	Calling at Colombo Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne & Sydney
18th November	NALDERA	
30th December 1922	MALWA	
27th January	NARKUNDA	
24th February	MANTUA	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI ... PERSIAN GULF.

Date about 1922	Steamers	—
13th October	BAMORA	Karachi direct.
16th „	VARSOVA	East and South Africa.
16th „	LHASA	Karachi ports
17th „	LINGA	Bushire and Busreh.
19th „	TAROBA	Karachi & P. Gulf
30th „	VARELA	Karachi and Busreh.

SAILINGS TO COASTPORTS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

15th October	SANGOLA	Calicut, Cochin, Alleppay and Rangoon

Only limited saloon accommdation is available

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks
Canadian Skirmisher	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain	Arrival.	Departure.
Peking Maru	K. Yamaguchi	11th Octr.	21st Octr
Alps Maru	T. Inoue.	14th Octr.	23rd Octr
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	29th „	23rd Nov
Malay Maru	Y Saito	18th Nov.	30th „

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Tamba Maru	D Aoshiva	3545	2nd Oct	8th Oct
[illegible] Maru	Y Matsuda	3807	23rd Oct.	2[illegible]
Tatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	1993	22nd,,	4th Nov
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	4thNov	29th „
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd „	5th Dec

*This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

*This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, [illegible]

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER [illegible]
INCORPORATED UNDER THE [illegible]
COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on [illegible]

H. A. STRINGER,

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	9,996,329

DIRECTORS:

1. Seth Mangaldas G. Parekh, M.L.A.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
4. Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas
5. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
6. Manubhai Rangildas, Esq.
7. Seth Chamanlal G. Pareka.
8. Seth Jesinghbhai Ujamshi.
9. Seth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.
Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.
Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal Mody. No. 50-52. Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakhs will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH 1921.

75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000

72,876 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid 91,07,000

Total 4,66,07,000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 3,54,52,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921 ... 2,71,91,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.

[illegible] Wacot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq. (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
No. 5, WHITTINGTON AVENUE, E.C. 3.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES

Agra	Hyderabad Sind
Ahmedabad	Indore
Ahmedabad City	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Akola	Jaipur
Akyab	Jalpaiguri
Allahabad	Jubbulpore
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Bellary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Berwada	Mangalore
Berhampore	Masulipatam
Bimlipatam	Moulmein
Bombay (Byculla)	Mundel
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpur
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Nasik
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive St.)	Outacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Patna
Calcutta (Park St.)	Poona
Calicut	Palacole (sub out station to Cocanada)
Cawnpore	Vanetta
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajahmundry
Chittagong	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Rangoon
Cochin	Salem
Coimbatore	Secunderabad
Colombo	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Dacca	Simla
Delhi	Sholapur
Erode	Sukkur
Guntur	Surat
Hyderabad Deccan (Sub-Agency Parbhani)	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or omitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	20,13,801	15	2
Capital Paid-up	15,80,851	15	10
Reserve Funds			

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rahon
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.
who deals with claims
PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

120, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department.
GEO. BROWN. General Manager

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24, Churchgate Street, Fort.
2nd Floor.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL [illegible] to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Re 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

18, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to:
JIVANLAL DASTUR AND CO.
Secretaries and Managers

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to—

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents,	or The Secretary,
D. SEN & Co.,	309, Bow Bazar
1, Chowringhee,	Street, Calcutta
Calcutta.	

Agency Applications Invited.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

SHILOTRI BANK BUILDINGS, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK 5%

Investments mainly in or against Terminable: Government Securities & in securities admitted by the Insurance and the Trust Acts, thus Eliminating altogether, or Minimising to the lowest degree the danger of Loss or of Depreciation of Assets.

It is not the bulk of Assets, but the Quality of Assets that counts for the Investor seeking a place for his unemployed balances.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS 3% FIXED DEPOSITS 5% to 6½%

Apply Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, *Managing-Director.*

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

Incorporated in India 1907.

MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENTS

For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS.
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

C. N. MADHAVA ROW
Acting Branch Secretary.
Lipton's Building,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

Mr Merchant

If you want to select your requirements from a big assortment and buy at cheapest prices, saving all middlemen's profits,

GO TO—

The Bombay Commercial Museum

Is the place

Where Manufacturers and Wholesale Distributors display samples of their commodities on payment of fees for such display.

Where orders are booked for you at exhibitor's standard prices without the least addition of any profits.

Where any business information you need is yours for the mere asking

A VISIT WILL POSITIVELY PROFIT YOU.

Open Daily from 4 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) except on Fridays.

ADMISSION FREE.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM BUILDING
Opera House Tram Road, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness **Permanency**

Non corrosiveness
Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS ... ... Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam; Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar,
Bombay No. 2.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AN ACCOUNTANT, knowing how to organise accounts. Apply to MANAGER, Mooraj Transport Co., Talegaon.
A R1599

WANTED—An M.A. with English. Salary Rs. 150 p. m. For other particulars apply to the HON. SECRETARY, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat.
A R1653

WANTED—A GRADUATE as ASSISTANT TEACHER for High School. Apply stating terms to THE PRINCIPAL, Mater Dei Institution, Saligao, Goa.
A R1629

WANTED—CLERK for Marine Department of a leading Insurance Company. Apply stating age, qualifications etc., and Salary expected to Box No. 7311, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1650

WANTED—A GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE to coach up 3 children in English and Arithmetic for two hours daily. Apply Box No. 7317, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1667

WANTED—A 2nd class SEA-GOING STEAM ENGINEER with good experience of semi-deisel motor engines. Apply personally with original certificates or by post to TRIKAMJI JIVANDASS, 66, Bazargate Street, Fort, Post Box No. 420, Bombay.
A R1647

WANTED.—Influential and experienced CHIEF AGENTS for Baroda, Ahmedabad, Surat and Indore on most liberal terms. Security in all cases is essential. Apply to:—S. KABBOOR, B.A., F.C.I., Superintendent, (of Branches and Chief Agencies) 44, Linga Chetty Street, G. T. MADRAS.
A C1588

WANTED—A COLOURIST to stain cur horn shell and mother-of-pearl buttons Decent reward will be awarded, if colour sticks fast after boff-polish. Apply stating terms to Box No. 7309, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 1636

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart SHORTHAND TYPIST with experience in attorneys office Salary Rs. 150. Apply personally to FRAMROZ BOTTLEWALLA c/o. Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Company, Solicitors, Fort.
A R 1657

WANTED.—A B.A.S.T.C. or M.A. on Rs. 125 per month for the post of HEAD-MASTER, V. J. High-School, Pandharpur. Good prospects on approval of services. Apply with testimonials, stating age and experience, before 31st October, 1921. (Sd.) H. G. GANDHI, Chairman, School Board, Pandharpur • Municipality. Pandharpur, 13th October, 1921.
A R11085

WANTED—ONE MOTOR MECHANIC, to join immediately, must be Ford specialist, and expert in repairs of Motor Cycles and other Cars. Permanent post with prospects. Must be able to take independent charge of repair Workshop and control labour. Good pay to a suitable man. Apply with testimonials and pay required to Messrs. STANDARD AUTOMOBILES, Nasik City.
A R1170

SITUATIONS WANTED.

BOOK-KEEPER—With 4 years' experience seeks position in above capacity, or as general clerk. Apply Box. No. 7299, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chrnoicle."
B R1616

OXFORD M.A. seeks ENGAGEMENT. Teaching or other literary work preferred. Apply Box No. 7319, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B C11105

1ST CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER desires situation, considerable mill experience. Competent and practical hand. Excellent certificates. Bombay preferred. Apply Box No 7289B, Advt. Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
B R1662

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—OFFICES (furnished if desired) and GODOWNS in Fort, situation central. Immediate entry. Apply Post Box No. 707, G. P. O.
C R1664

TO LET—FLATS in a new building at Reisch Street near Club Road, Byculla. Apply RECEIVER, High Court, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
C R1661

TO LET—One entire strongly built building for Office, Godown or Press in Cawasji Patel Street, Bhoiwar Lane, Fort. Appy NOWROJI MISTRY on the premises.
C R1660

TO LET for Vegetarian Hindoos, nice flats, also motor garages, opposite Gamdevi Temple. See the owner at premises between 4 to 6 p.m. or VALJEE'S SHAMJI SHOP, Mulji Jetha Market.
C R1566

TO BE LET—To an Indian Prince for the month of November only, Fine, Commodious, Furnished House in New Marine Lines fitted up with Modern Conveniences. For Particulars apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R 1638

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show-rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at reasonable rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally, daily between 12-30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 4 p.m. and 6 p.m.
R1514

BALLARD ESTATE, small office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation to be rented from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. Four office blocks on each floor of net area, 1,150 square feet, 1,800 feet, 2,090 square feet, and 1,830 square feet. For rents and particulars apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1666

GODOWNS and Independent MOTOR GARAGES TO LET—at 426, Girgaum Road, Thakuradwar, Rent Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 per month, also workshop for motor cars or any purpose. All convenience such as water, light, Pit, Telephone and water. DEVKARAN NANJEE.
R 1651

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET—A spacious BUNGALOW, upper floor only at Reynold's Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA AND CO., Kharek Bazar, Mandvi, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C 1634

TO BE LET—Two commodious GODOWNS in Danda Mansion, New Chinch Bunder Road, in close proximity of Dana Bunder and Bhat Bazar. For rent, etc. please inquire of BHAIYA in the same building.
C R 1632

HOTEL.

A FIRST-CLASS DECENT HOTEL, near Hotel Universal. Western Principles and Excellent Cuisine. Charges very moderate. Evening parties and Dinner parties management is accepted at very moderate charges. Orders will be taken from the 28th instant and Hotel will be opened from the 1st November. Apply to the MANAGER at 73, Souter Street, Byculla Club Road.
DA

FLOWERS, SEEDS, Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs. 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. M. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsmen, BANGALORE CITY.
C10677

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A BUNGALOW at Versova near the sea. Apply Box No. 7318, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1668

FOR SALE—PROPERTIES, situated at Kandawadi, Khetwadi, Jacob Circle, and at Kalbadevi Road. For particulars apply SHARMAN & CO., 18, Kalbadevi Road, sitting hours 11 to 2 p.m. (S. T.) Phone 5287.
G R1603

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One N. S. U. German Touring MOTOR CAR with new body, Bosch Magneto, etc., going very cheap. Genuine buyers may apply to HORMASJI NAVROJI, 121, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
JA R1658

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ENGLISH BROUGHAM CARRIAGE. Very slightly used with delightful shade and luxurious lining, fitted with new rubber tyres, by auction at CRAWFORD and Co. Show Room on 17th October, 1921, MONDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).
JA R1690

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—Three second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS 30ft. by 7ft. of original presser 125 lbs. Two of Tinker Shenton maker. One of Scott and Hodgson maker. Three in working order at MOTILAL HIRABHAI MILLS, Premgate, Ahmedabad.
R1636

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—Packets at 4 as. each: 12 different Straits Settlements, 15 Finland, 21 Austria, 14 Bavaria, 12 Hyderabad, 10 Dutch Indies, 16 Czecho-Slovakia. The lot 100 different Rs. 1/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L C11108

MIRACLES OF ASTROLOGY.—The wonderful book "The Heavens Unveiled" enables you to know your future for ten years, your longevity methods of prolonging longevity to read the full Annual Life Reading and Character reading of every body, etc. It also contains God Siva's method of telling future events without horoscope or date of birth. Price Rs. 2. The PREMIER ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Chodavaram, Vizag District.
C R1597

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Vacation classes have begun. Apply immediately, Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Fort.
M R1622

WANTED—Ambitious young men to apply for our free book "BE YOUR OWN MASTER", post free. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, RAJKOT.
M R1665

APPLICATIONS from the students of Udich Sahastra Brahmin studying in colleges are invited in the N. H. Udich Bhuvan, Bombay, up to 25th October, 1921. Candidates should apply to the HON. SECRETARY, Vile Parle, P. O. Andheri.
M R1663

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTIONS, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies, Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED—To undertake all sorts of business regarding properties. Apply to SHARMAN & CO., 18, Kalbadevi Road.
T R1604

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model, Rs. 250; No. 2 Model, Rs. 330. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.
1

SUIT length of Kashmir home-spun woollen Tweed 7¼ yards by 24 in., similar to Scotch or Irish, any shade. Rs. 11. Samples for As. 4. Pattu Hat, any shade. Hamburg. Rs. 2-8. Terai, Re. 2-4. Ladies' Sambhur or brown colour leather bag embd. in coloured wool on either side, floral or antique design 10in. by 10 in., Re. 2-4. K. M. & FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, KASHMIR.
T R1498

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort. Telephone No. 4979.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th October, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Hardware, coir yarn, soap, A. matter pesters, chinaware, galvanised sheets, automobile parts, chora, silver assay paper, wheel, calcium carbide, turpentine, sample oil, enamel glassware, bobbins, colour, betelnuts, sugar samples, teak wine, pipe, tobacco, coir rope flour, cocks, copper ingots, gunny bags, acid, planks, matches, chemicals, amonia, aluminium utensils, dog spikes, gold thread buttons, machinery, sugar, tea, cement, fish plates china clay dry fruits, shells, lamp, cotton planks (loose), essential oils, varnish teher, piece-goods, cycle, medicines, ether.

AUCTION SALE OF 198 BAGS WHEAT. IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 2598 of 1921.
B. B. and C. I. Railway Company
vs.
Rishiram Jagdishprasad and another.

Pursuant to the Judges order made by the High Court in the above suit and under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by Public Auction on Friday the 21st October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Station, Carnac Bridge:—

198 bags Wheat booked under Saharanpur to Carnac Bridge Inv. No. 5, R. R. No. 6715 of 18-5-1921.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the goods being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOKED AND UNCLAIMED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Co. and in accordance with provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act 9 of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd November, 1921, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Railway Co.'s Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, the following articles:—

Unclaimed cases, drums, gunnies, C. I. sheets, cotton seeds, turmeric, iron bars, pipes, coir ropes, country drugs, etc., etc.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any of the Notice Boards at Carnac Bridge Station.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th October, 1921.

BENNETT & CO.
13B, Apollo Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd day of October, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra, Acharia Road on the Sea side, valuable and handsome household furniture, rich glass and crockery, table and hanging lamps, sideboard, crockery stands, carpets, China matting, cane furniture, writing tables, book cases, single and double bedstead, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, one large chival glass with side drawers, English ice box, aluminium utensils, valuable garden pots, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, teapoys, etc., etc. The property of T. C. Fisher, Esq., Deputy Accountant General Secretariat.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT NOWROJI HILL ESTATE.

Under instruction from the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNET and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1921, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on plot No. 27 at Nowroji Hill estate, the following plots for period of 999 years:—

Lot No. 1.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 25, Nowroji Hill estate having frontage of about 69 feet to Dongri Street and containing an area of about 613 square yards.

Lot No. 2.—A very valuable corner site known as plot No. 26, Nowroji Hill estate having a frontage of about 58 feet to Dongri street and a return frontage of about 80 feet to a proposed 40 feet road on its North and containing an area of about 513 square yards.

Lot No. 3.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 27, Nowroji Hill Estate having a frontage of about 62 feet and containing an area of about 310 square yards.

Lot. No. 4.—A similar plot known as plot No. 28, Nowroji Hill Estate and containing an area of about 347 square yards.

Lot No. 5.—A similar plot known as plot No. 29, Nowroji Hill estate having a frontage of about 62 feet and containing an area of about 321 square yards.

Note.—The Board propose to lay out the land on the South of Lots 3, 4 and 5 as recreation ground. This land is now occupied by a number of semi-permanent sheds and no guarantee can be given as to when these sheds will be removed.

Lot No. 6.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 32, Nowroji Hill Estate, having frontage of about 65 feet and containing an area of about 589 square yards.

Lot No. 7.—A similar plot frontage about 60 ft. area about 555 sq. yds. known as plot No. 33.

Lot. No. 8.—A valuable building site known as plot No. 34, Nowroji Hill Estate having a frontage of about 54 feet and containing an area of about 598 square yards.

Shops and godown will be allowed to be built on these plots and Nahanis will also be allowed in the rooms.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of the sale apply to the Board of Estate Agent at Improvement Trust Office or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

On MONDAY, the 24th October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Room at No. 190, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture, dining table, chairs, sideboard, crockery stands, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, cabinets, bedsteads, almyrahs, cupboards, meatsafes, one large partition, one safe on stand by Hartichard, etc., etc. The property of Leslie Crawford, Esq., and other European gentlemen.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT AND CO.
Bombay, 17th October, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 58 PERSIAN CARPETS.

This day MONDAY, the 17th October 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Jivanlal Keshavlal and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Messrs. S. Kothari and Co.,

58 Persian Carpets.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI AND CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th October, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from the Bank of Morvi, Ltd., an Auction Sale of very valuable jewellery, containing ornaments set-up with diamonds, emeralds, pearls, etc., will be held on the 19th October, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at our offices opposite Apollo Street Post Office at the cost and risk of Mr. Krishnalal Trikamlal:—

Tae catalogues are available and goods can be seen in our offices and 25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of bidding and delivery shall be taken on the following day on payment of the balance.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
R1533

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.
AUCTION SALE.

Sale of big lots of old wood copper and ass tanks, old canvas, plate iron, scrap iron, gle iron, old furniture, crockery old clothes old hospital iron cots, iron chain, brass, copper Zinc, lead iron tanks of 400 galls. Manila ropes, coir etc., etc. Toe humerous to mention.

Under kind instructions from The Director Royal Indian Marine. Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 17th October, 21, at 2-30 p.m. and the following days as may be necessary in the compound of Government dockyard Fort Bombay. Sale will be subject at the Director Royal Indian Marine Purchasers will have to pay fifty per cent. deposit immeately the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In cases default, the lot will be re-sold, if so occasioned while he will have no claim to profon such re-sale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale. Apply to the undersigned and the same will be declared at the time of sale

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI AND CO.,
Govt. Auctioneers.
71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Italian First Class Marble Statuary and Electric Light fittings.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 17th October, 1921, and each subsequent day at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at the premises opposite the Imperial Bank of India, Apollo Street, a choice collection of Italian statuary representating Four Seasons:—Autumn, Spring, Winter and Summer; Group of playing children on green marble column, "The Dancing Girl," and "Poetry," for electrical fittings, Vanity pairs of cups and urns for gate, Birds Baths Fountains Statues representing motherhood. The Nail, Bathing, Dressing, Dancing and many other subjects besides white and coloured columns also a collection of Electric Chandeliers of Lewis XIV and Lewis XVI style by well known makers of Paris and Vienna, bronze, alabaster, and crystal lamps and fittings for table, wall and cabinet.

The above are works of high class art and are suitable for large country houses and parks.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th October, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned:—
8 cases Indian butter.
5 cases braces.
2 cases blank kea.
4 cases coloured alpaca each 30 pieces 41in.
1 case coloured Alpaca each 18 pieces 41in.
1 case 69 pieces 28in. dyed Satteens.
75 casks green copperas.
By order of the Bank concerned:—
2 cases Josephine chocolates (tin foiled).
2 cases Avon assorted chocolates (gold foiled).
By order of the concerned:—
1 case 11 dozen chocolates.
By order of the Bank concerned:—
1 case electric fans.
By order of the Bank concerned:—
J 4 B Bombay—1/12 ex. s. s. City of Genoa, 12 cases Nickel Silver Sheets about 6,033 lbs.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th October, 1921.

A Special Auction
OF
CARS, LORRIES
AND
MOTOR-CYCLES
will be held for
DIVALI
celebrations at the MOTOR MART of the
INDIAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, LIMITED.
310, Lamington Road,
Off. Jacob Circle.
On 20th October Saturday 3-30 p. m
(Entries close on 24th. Apply for the Form to the Head Office, 320, Mint Road, Fort.)

AMUSEMENTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

BOXING
AND
WRESTLING
9 STIRRING CONTESTS.

In which will appear the following well known performers:—

E. Bright, winner Bantam weight competition
Pat. O'Halloran
Ciril Murray
Milton Kubes, winner of 23 contests
E. Carry, winner up, Bantam weigh competition
D. Saher, winner of various contests
R. Saher, " " " "
G. Thompson, a wrestler of local repute
R. S. Oomrigar

9 STIRRING CONTESTS.

It has not yet been decided who is to meet Kubes and Bright, but the best are being looked for, and probably Bright will get a return against Walter Newman, the G. I. P. Bantam Weight champion.

BOOKING. S. ROSE & CO.
LADIES ADMITTED.
PRICE AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
CHARLES HUTCHISON
American death—defying Hero of Dare-devil Deed
IN
"DOUBLE ADVENTURE"
A man's fight against great odds for the love of a girl and the protection of her fortune.
FINAL WEEK THREE EPISODES
EPISODE 13TH BY AIR ANE SEA
" 14TH THE HOUSE IN THE CANYON
" 15TH THE WAGES OF CRIME.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News.
NEXT WEEK
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
THAT GIRL MONTANA
A smashing drama, mingling romance, beauty and suspense
TIME
Daily 7. 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p.m Sunday at 2-30 & 5-15 p. m
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE HERO OF THE MASSES!
ELMO
On the Screen of your magnificent Picture Palace
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road).
Messrs K. D. and Brothers present, after an interval a powerful, Sensational Triangle Picture
THIS WEEK
"MIGHT AND THE MAN"
(5 Reels 5000 feet)
Featuring the Gentleman—Hercules of the Modern Ages,
ELMO LINCOLN
in a sensational Photodrama of Love and Valour, with
CARMEL MYERS
A Charming Comedy in the Programme
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)

FOUR MYSTERIES IN ONE
IN
The Branded Four
A Thrilling Serial
Photoplay
Starring
BEN WILSON
AND
NEVA GERBER
Romance and Love
THE
MAJESTIC CINEMA
SHOWS AT, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"
"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"
"THE PARISIAN TIGRESS"
featuring the Winsome
VIOLA DANA.
VIOLA DANA.
VIOLA DANA.
Don't miss the Excelsior Pictures they are as good as the best shown in Bombay.

THE EXCELSIOR
THE BANDMAN OPERA CO. 1921.
in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes
To-Night, Monday, Oct. 17th at 9-30 p. m.
For the First Time in Bombay, the great West-End Musical Farce.
"OH JOY"
Booking at S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8-15 & 10 p. m.
AND
THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30; 8 15 & 10 p. m,
MADAN THEATRES, LD. Presents
THE WORLD'S JUNGLE SERIAL
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
"THE SON OF TARZAN"
THIS WEEK! THIS WEEK!
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6. 7, & 8.
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6, 7, & 8.
3 Further Episodes Nos. 6, 7, & 8.

THE SIXTH PICTURE!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
One more Picture-de-Luxe of their "Biggest Seven" Series, starring yet another great personality of the Moving Picture World.
"Dollars and the Woman"
(5 Reels—5000 feet)
A unique Vitagraph Masterpiece starring the incomparable Cinema Queen
ALICE JOYCE.
A Story of a woman's conflict with Love and Lucre,
AN INTENSELY ABSORBING LOVE STORY WITH A TREMENDOUS HUMAN APPEAL.
A DRAMA PULSATING WITH THE NOBLEST EMOTIONS OF LIFE!
"Dollars and the Woman"
A Comedy in the Programme
Four shows To-day at: 5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)
West-end Cinema.
New Churney Road.

THE
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
Bellasis Road a few paces from the Parsi Statue
THE
BRUTE BREAKER
The story of a man who broke the spirit of the bullies in a fair fight and won the love of a maiden who at first resented his quest for her love
SEE
THE BRUTE BREAKER
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
POPULAR PRICES

"HOW TO BECOME A QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANT."
Being indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India, you should own a copy at once. Pages 208.
Price Re. 1-14-0 net. By V. P. P.
1 Copy, Rs. 2-3-0. 2 Copies, Rs. 3-12-0.
Six Copies Rs. 9-12-0.
Apply S. A. SHARANGDHAR,
79, Medows St. Fort, Bombay.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY

A large and varied stock of valuable diamond, pearl, emerald and ruby jewellery is on Sale. A rare opportunity. Apply to Messrs. JEHANGIR, GULABBHAI and BILLIMORIA, Solicitors, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. C11077

S. S. "ASSOUAN."

WILL load for Mauritius via Karachi sailing from Bombay on 10th November. For rates of freight and passages apply to FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LTD., Agents, The Mannie Swan Shipping Co., Ltd. Home Street, Fort, Bombay. C11102

THE EASTERN CHEMICAL CO. LTD

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 27th October, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LD.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 13th October, 1921. C11078

PENINSULA & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

SHIPPERS OF CARGO for United Kingdom and Continent, etc., by the s.s. "Soudan" which completed loading on 30th September, 1921, are hereby notified that the vessel on proceeding from No. 11 Shed Alexandra Dock struck the Dock wall and had to put back to her loading berth to discharge part of her cargo to enable her to undergo repairs necessary to place her in a Seaworthy condition to proceed on her voyage. In conquence of this a General Average has been declared and deposits will be recovered from Consignees by the Agents at the respective ports of destination prior to delivery of cargo.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th October, 1921. C11080

THE CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Shareholders, who have failed to pay the First Call of Rs. 10 per share due on 30-9-1920 are required, in terms of the Articles of Association, to pay the call money together with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the due date to date of payment on or before 15th November, 1921, at the office of the Bank, 10 and 11 Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

If the amount is not paid on or before the specified date, the shares in respect of which such call was made will be forfeited without further reference, and Shareholders will, nevertheless, remain liable to pay any sum or sums unpaid in respect of the said call or calls.

Special attention of persons who have acquired shares by transfer and have not lodged the transfer deeds in respect thereof with the Company for registration is directed to this notice.

By order of the Board,
A. R. DAVAR,
Manager and Director.
C11055

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 (Rupees Forty) only per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the year ended 30th June, 1921, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Morarbhai Buildings, No. 73, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of October, 1921, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.), on week days and 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. (S. T.) on Saturdays, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on 3rd October, 1921. Dividend Warrants will be issued to the Shareholders on presentation of the Share Certificates.

For the convenience of Ahmedabad Shareholders the Dividend Warrants will be issued to them and made payable at the Registered Office of the Industrial Bank of Western India, Ltd., Lal Darwaja, Ahmedabad, on production of the Share Certificates.

MORARBHAI VIJBHUKHANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 13th October, 1921. C11083

THE SURAT CITY PRESS CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on monday the 24th day of October 1921 at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), to transact the following business,—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1921.
(2) To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
(3) To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th day of October 1921, to the 22nd day of October 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of Board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 14th October, 1921.

N. B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 111 Esplanade, Road, Fort Bombay on and after Wednesday the 26th day of October 1921 between the hours of 12-30 and 3-30 p.m., (S. T.) and Dividend Warrants will be posted to those Shareholders (at their registered addresses) whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 15th day of October 1921. Shareholders are requested to write and intimate to the Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents any change in their addresses. C11096

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE

of
ITALIAN MARBLE STATUARY
and
WORKS OF ART,

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., opposite Imperial Bank, Apollo Street.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

THE Net Profits for the nine months ending 30th September, 1921, after making provision for all known liabilities and writing down Government Securities to or under current market quotations, amounts to Rs. 1,75,095-13-7. The balance at the debit of Brokerage on shares account is Rs. 42,659-2-3 and this amount the Directors have resolved to write off and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,32,436-11-4. The total expenditure on account of Brokerage on shares and Preliminary Expenses which amounted to Rs. 2,20,264-2-9 has now been written off.
11101C

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD

ALLOTMENT LETTER in respect of two shares standing in the name of Chhotalal Karsandas Mulji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the said Allotment Letter should be notified to the Registered Office of the Company, Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort, within one month, otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the owner.
Dated 12th October, 1921. C11103

TENDERS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR.

TENDERS for constructing a Bridge on the Bhadar River at Kutiana (estimated cost Rs. 2,00,000) are invited on or before 22nd October, 1921.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Public Works, Junagadh State.
C11107

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Chief Engineer, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme up to 12 noon of the 26th October, 1921, for the construction of Assistant Engineer's Quarters at the Marine Lines Works. Tender forms and copies of specifications can be obtained from the office of the undersigned on payment of Re. 1.

LL. W. LEWIS,
Chief Engineer.
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.
Chief Engineer's Office.
Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, October, 1921. C11081

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of AYSHABIBI alias BOIBIBI, wife of Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla .....Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 21st day of January, 1918, are hereby required to send in their claims at the Office of Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Mr. Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla at their office at No. 95 Ash Lane, Fort within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same if any will be considered to have been waived

Dated this 14th day of October, 1921.
SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.
Attorneys for Mr. M. E. Jariwalla.
Receiver in Suit No. 2741 of 1919.
C11095

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAJABALI CASSUM, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Fish Merchant ..... Deceased.

MINBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Umarkhady, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this first day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of September, 1921.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C11099

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions of our clients Messrs. MAGANLAL GANESH and MOTILAL MULCHAND partners until now in the partnership firm carried on in Bombay at Mangaldas Road near Princess Street in the name style and firm of Mohunlal Maganlal the public are hereby informed that Mr. Maganlal Ganesh has retired from the said partnership and that Mr Motilal Mulchand alone is entitled to all the assets of the said partnership and liable for the debts thereof and that he will hereafter continue the said business in the name and style of Mohunlal Motilal.

Dated this 17th day of October, 1921.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
C11093

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HIRALAL RANCHHODEDAS MUNIM has contracted to sell to our client, Mr. BHANGWANDAS BAPULAL, the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, Lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that leasehold piece or parcel of land with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Matheran, in the District of Kolaba, Sub-District Karjat, containing by admeasurement twelve and a half (12½) gunnas be the same a little more or less and described and particularly denoted as Plot No. 190 in a certain map or plan of the said Matheran deposited in the office of the Collector of Kolaba and which piece of land is bounded on the East by Government Waste Land separating Development Scheme Plot No. 17C from it, on the West by Government Waste Land, on the North by Government Waste Land through which runs the road to Granville Hotel and on the South by Government Waste Land separating the Altamount Lodge from it and is situate in the Registration District of Kolaba.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1921
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Puchaser's Attorneys.
11106C

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SAVITAGAORI, widow of Nagindas Jamnadas Lala, late of Bombay, Dassa Porwad Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Cavel Street, outside the Fort, limited to the properties in respect whereof she was merely a nominee and trustee for the late said Nagindas Jamnadas Lala ..... Deceased.

RANGILDAS JAMNADAS LALA, of Bombay, Dassa Porwad Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, the Sole Executor named in the last Will and Testament of the said Nagindas Jamnadas Lala, deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this eight day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 8th day of October, 1921.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C11097

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held at the instance of Mr. CASSAM DEWJI, the Transferee of an Indenture of Mortgage dated 24th September, 1915, and made between ADAMALI ALLIBHAI SURATWALLA, of the one part and MANCHERJI HORMUSJI DARUWALLA and another of the other part our client Mr. IBRAHIM HASSANALI has purchased free from all claims, and incumbrances the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Leasehold land being Plot No. 2B, Tardeo Estate, situate at Tardeo on the West side of a New Street, called "Wadia Street" in the Division of "D" Ward in the City and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 328 square yards or thereabouts (together with the buildings erected thereon) and bounded on the North by Plot No. 3 belonging to the Lessors and demised to Bomanji Pestonji Vachha, on the East by the said Wadia Street, on the South by Plot No. 2A also belonging to the Lessors and on the West by the property of Manekj Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and which said premises are registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 312 and 318, New No. 13832, Old Survey Nos. 442-446 and New Survey No. 2/334 and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward No. 3846 (b) and Street No. 3.

Dated this 15th day of October, 1921.
BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11000

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 3808 of 1921.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 8th day of September 1921. Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V., rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

RUSTOMJI BAMONJI, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, a Money Changer, carrying on Business as such in the name of R. Bamonji at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

Versus.

(1) GORDHANDAS PAIRAJ, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Commission Agent, residing at Sandhurst Road, without the Fort of Bombay and (2) R. SANDFORD, of Bombay European Inhabitant, lately carrying on Business as Engineers, Contractor and General Merchant at 7-11, Petit Building Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiff has filed a plaint against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.:—The Plaintiff claims from the Defendants Rs. 3,500 as per particulars mentioned in the Plaint herein with interest and the costs of this suit. To R. Sandford Esq., the second defendant abovenamed, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 1st day of November 1921, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 17th day of September 1921.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.

Sealed. (Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 17th day of September 1921.
Messrs. FORBES AND CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C11098

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY THE

Royal Yakuti

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and it juvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT (Kathiawar), (India).

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The storm that had apparently formed in the north of the Bay yesterday morning disappeared at the sea during day but there is a depression off Arakan this morning. The western disturbance is well marked and has given fairly widespread rain in the extreme north.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and Local in Kashmir Malabar Mysore and a few falls have also occurred in Bengal, north Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, South-East Madras, and North Madras coast.

Principal amounts are:—Moulmein one-and-a-half inches; Bassein five; Kyaukpyu three; Toungoo Lashio two; Maynyo four; Rawalpindi, Murree, Sonamarg one; Srinagar one-and-a-half, Parachinar three-quarters; Mysore, Mereara one-and-a-half, Ootacamund three; Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—An extension in the Punjab.

Earthquake report:—A shock of slight intensity at its origin about five hundred miles away was recorded on Simla Seismograph at twenty-two hours nineteen minutes last night.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 5 hours on Saturday, the 15th October 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.10 in. of rain and skies are moderately clouded there and at Ambala Humidity is nearly normal or in excess. Day temperature is lower than usual at Delhi and Ambala; night temperature is above normal over the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature in generally lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded at Karachi and heavily clouded at Mount Abu; night temperature is above normal in Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West Skies are clear in General India West and lightly or moderately clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Humidity is in excess except at Dwarka and night temperature is higher than usual on the West Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Nagpur humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual at Amraoti and Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear are clear of lightly clouded and at Sholapur and Nizamabad humidity is in defect. Temperature is lower than usual at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—A depression from the West is affecting the Punjab where Rawalpindi reports 1.10in. of rain. There has also been local rain in Malabar and a few falls have occurred in South Madras. Humidity is in excess generally in North-West India and night temperature is above normal in Sind and the Punjab.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in the Punjab and in the South of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th October 1921.

The depression in the North of the Bay has apparently developed into a storm and is now moving in a North-Easterly direction. It will probably cross the coast slightly North of Akyab to-day. A Western disturbance is affecting the extreme North. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Chota Nagpur and the Madras Deccan and local in Assam and on the North Madras coast. A few falls have also curred in Bengal and South-East Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Moulmein one; Kyaukpyu two; Akyab ten; Minbu one; Mandalay a half; Monywa one and a half; Lashio three; Myitkyina, Maymyo one and a half; Cox's Bazar six; Chittagong four and Chaibesa one.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 15.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 27-9-0.
Bars Gold forward Rs. 27-7-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement 27-7-0.
Bars Gold silver ready Rs. 97-4-0.
Bars silver 1st settlement Rs. 97-4-0.
Bars silver 2nd settlement Rs. 97-2-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/8.
On London Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/16.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/8.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/16.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/2.
Tone of Exchange Weak.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 383.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 403.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 393.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 168.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 162.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 207.
On Shanghai Bank's selling D D 299.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 161.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 366.
London Gold ready s. 106-5.
London silver ready d. 42-8.
London silver forward d. 42-2.
Tone of silver. Buyers holding off Steady.
American cross rate on London dollar 3.86 per pound.
French cross rate on London Frcs. 53.30 per pound.
Italian cross rate on London Frcs. 98.00 per pound.
Swiss cross rate on London Frcs. 20.40 per pound.
Belgium cross rate on London Frcs. 53.80 per pound.
German cross rate on London Mrks. 540 per pound.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 59/12.
5 per cent War Loan 83/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan 97.
4per cent Conversion Loan 76
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 100/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 96.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 100/8.

SHARES.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 3100, Alliance cotton 420, Apollo 131/4, By. Cotton 1410, By. Dyeing 1950, Bradbury 1325, Century 1207/8 Cent. India 5290, Colaba Land 3115, Coorla 3400, Crescent 815, Currimbhoy 2885, David 1837/8, Edw. Sassoon 815, Ind. Malwa 842/8 Kohinoor 3855, Phoenix 1360, Shapurji 332/8, Simplex 1195, Swadeshi 5380, Tata Mill 1840.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 832, B. Burma pet 15, New India Insur 22/8, Tata Iron Ord 91/4, Tata Iron Defd 457/8, Tata Iron N. Ord. 81/4. Tata Iron. N. Defd 400, Tata Oil 105 Sciadia steam 11.

SUGAR REPORT.

Oct. 14.

Our market ruled quiet but steady throughout the week with good demand and although the arrivals were heavy clearances were very good and prices maintained. Forward positions were not in good demand owing to much pressure to sell and small business has been done in White Javas November-December shipment c 22s. to 21/6s. per cwt Free Bombay Harbour.

Calcutta and Karachi markets remain steady with very little business doing.

Java market keeps steadier with few sellers and small business doing c 13 3/8 to 13 5/8 elders F. O. C. Home market keep quiet with free sellers of Belgium Granulated and small business done in same c 22s. to 21s./6 per cwt F. B. Harbour. Mauritius reports steady market but very small enquery and syndicate being anxious sellers inrice offers and 1000 tons. has been done for October shipment at Rs. 14-8-0 F. O. B. and syndicate is reported to be shipping 2000 tons on consignment per s.s. Assaun.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T.M.O. Rs. 21-12-0 22s/6 F. B Harbour stocks 140,000 bags.
Mauritius Rs. 21-12-0 stocks 70,000 bags.
Arrivals:—
S.S. Chakrata with 21,000 bags Java Sugar.
S.S. Rajah with 40,000 bags Java Sugar.
S.S. Pundit with 24,000 bags Java Sugar.
S.S. Hedjaj with 56,000 bags Mauritius Sugar.

QUOTATIONS.

Aniline salt Rs. 0-14-0
Antimony salt Rs. 1-7-0.
Epsom salt Rs. 2-0-0
Glauber Salt Rs. 5-8-0.
Bichromate soda Rs. 15-0-0.
Bichromate potash Rs. 55-0-0.
Sodium sulphide Rs. 28-0-0 (U. A.).
Sodium sulphide Rs. 24-0-0 (Jap).
Zinc chloride Rs. 2-0-0 (Ger.).
Magulsium Cloride Rs. 5-0-0 (Ger.).
Porina Rs. 28-8-0.

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Oct. 14.

Finer chemicals for dyeing purposes are very dull and a further fall was recorded in Aniline and Antimony salts Yellow prussiate of potash was dull without inquiry. Bichromate of soda was quoted at Rs. 53 per with out demand. German Electron stuff of Bichromate of soda was quoted at Rs. 43 per cwt. Forward quotation was nearly 6d per lb. C.I.F. Bombay. Bichromate of potash is ruling easy and several lots changed hands at Rs. 53 for per cwt. Sodium Sulphide kept in demand and the market is steady at Rs. 28 for United Alkali. Japanese ruled easy at Rs. 22 per cwt.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Oct. 14.

Little enquiry was evidenced in the market this week. Mills both local and upcountry were almost quiet. There is in general absolute lethargy in turn-overs of various commodities. Healds are quiet. Lots are offered at Rs. 3-2-0; Reeds are absolutely without any inquiry. Woollen sundries have nothing important Pickers had fair inquiry and the price quoted for Dig-Dag was Rs. 110-m whereas Broomley kept slightly higher. Picking Bands largely very according to quality. The quotations are as under:—

Healds Rs. 3-2-0, Reeds As. 5, Roller Cloth K Rs. 9/10, Roller Skins Rs. 85/120, Pickers No. 4 Rs. 85, English Pickers No. 4 Rs. 110, (Broomley); Picking Bands Rs. 2-12-0; Slubbings Rs. 45 Jap., Conical Pirn 5in. Rs. 9. Fillets Rs. 1-7-0.

COLOUR MARKET.

Oct. 14.

The lethargy in the Colour Market continues the big stockists are nervous in the absence of healthy demand. Prices are easy and no exact rates can be reported in absence of actual business. The home quotations are also easy and inclined to further fall Local demand is found in some Directs; while the mofussil demand is poor excepting in Alizarine.
Quotations:—

Congo Red Rs. 2 to 3 per lb.
Direct Violet Rs. 3 per lb.
Direct Magenta Rs. 3 per lb.
Fast Red Madrasi Rs. 3 per lb.

Malachite Green Crystals Rs .7 per lb.
Magenta Crystals B. Rs. 11/8/0 per lb.
Methyl Violet B. Rs. 6/8/0 per lb.
Bismark Brown Rs. 4 per lb.
Metanil Yellow R. Rs. 3 per lb.
Acid Fast Red (Apple) Rs. 3 per lb.
Alizarine 40 per cent M. L. B. (Brahma) Rs. 3/12/0 per lb.

DONATION.

We have received Rs. 12-8-0 for the Khilafat Committee on behalf of the Sewree Agriwada Hindus and Mussalmans, and Rs. 12-8-0 from the same source for the Congress Committee

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, October 14.

The "Gazette of India" says:—

Home Department.—Mr. H. D. Craig, C.S., officiates as Deputy Secretary in the department. Mr. H. M. Harrison, C.S., and Khan Bahadur Abdul Kadir, Bar-at-law, and Mr. A. Campbell, C.S., will act as additional judges, Lahore High Court. Capt T. C. Dugind, 2/25 Punjabis is appointed Assistant Commandant, Burma Military Police.

Revenue and Agriculture.—Mr. H. P. Clutterbuck is confirmed as Inspector-General of Forests, vice Sir George Hart retired.

Educational.—Major M. S. Irani, I.M.S., is posted to Bombay. Major H. H. Broome, I.M.S., Professor of Surgery and Major G. G. Harper Nelson, I.M.S., Professor of Materia-medica are granted 8 months combined leave each.

Foreign and Political.—Major R. A. Yup, is posted as Additional Divisional Judge, Peshawar. Lt.-Col. R. L. Kennion is granted 3 months leave. Lt.-Col. W. F. T. O'Connor is posted as British envoy at the Court of Nepal. Major P. G. Loche, appointed Under-Secretary and Capt. W. K. Fraser-Tytler, Asst. Secretary in the department.

Public Works.—Mr. E. P. Burke, Under Secretary in the department is reversed to Assam.

Army Department.—Colonels A. J. Mac-Naib and W. W. White and Major W. S. Patton of the Indian Medical Service have been permitted to retire. Major G. N. G. Monck Mason's services have been placed at the disposal of the U. P. Government. Volunteer officers' decoration has been conferred upon Major N. L. Inkson.

Marine Department.—Capt. A. S. T. C Bowden, goes to Burma Government to officiate as the Principal Port Officer, Burma, vice Capt. Hamilton proceeding on leave. Commander G. H. Finn is appointed officiating Presidency Port Officer, Madras, vice Capt. Huddlestone granted leave.

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P. O. BAGHBAZAR, CALCUTTA.

CONSUMPTION

Hundreds of certified cures during 5 years.

Patient writes:—

"I recommended you to a Major (now a patient). I told them I had implicit faith in you as you've done me so much good."

Lt.-COLONEL I. M. S.

"I am very glad to say that he appears to be completely restored to health."

Rev. G. R. Walters.

M. A., T. C. D., M. C. L. U.

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	Rs.
New Policies in 1920.....	1,64,34,700
Total Funds	5,50,00,000
Claims Paid	6,00,00,000
Annual Income	90,00,000

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ILE MARBLE & TANDUR POLISHED STONE, MERCHANTS & CONTRACTORS

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BOMBAY.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY

THE REST BEAT K. S. L. I. [2—0]

The King's Shropshire Light Infantry suffered their first defeat in Bombay this season when they went under to a team drawn from The Rest of the clubs that took part in the Harwood League this year, yesterday afternoon. There was a large gathering present from and a fast and interesting game was witnessed. The team that did duty for The Rest was by no means the strongest that could have been got, but it was a fully representative side that took the field. The Shropshires, too, were not at full strength, two of their best forwards in Puttock and Shenton, who are away at Deolali on duty, being absent. As the game went it was clearly noticeable that their absence was keenly felt, particularly in the shooting line for these two were the side's biggest goal-getters, and as yesterday many a goal went a begging owing to erratic shooting.

Another factor that told towards the defeat of the champions was the excellent goal-keeping of Perry, who played the game of his life and saved many a hot shot, Littlewood and Newby, the Rest's backs, particularly the former, also gave a good account of themselves and checked many a rush by the opposing forwards. Nougeredu and Harte were quite good at half, and Stedman and Munro were the pick of an indifferent set of forwards. For the K. S. L. I. Smith was safe at goal and could not be blamed for the goals score. Lewis played his usual good game, while Carter was undoubtedly the best man on the side. He was a regular glutton for work, being here, there and everywhere. Millard and Edward were the best forwards on the side.

Play started evenly, the ball being taken up and down the field. About ten minutes after the start a free kick awarded to the Rest put Stedman in possession of the ball, and he cutting through scored a clever goal. The Rest continued to attack and lost two fine chances of scoring owing to being pulled up for breach of the off-side rule. Once Stedman sent in a shot but failed to beat Smith. The Shropshires then got a move on and practically for the rest of the half had the best of the play. They were within an ace of scoring several times, but either Perry or one of the backs was there to prevent them. The Rest thus changed over with the advantage.

On the re-start the Infantry soon began to press and kept play for a considerable time in Rest "25". The Rest's defence on several occasions were given a very trying time indeed. Perry and Littlewood were however equal to the occasion, playing in great form during this time. The Rest occasionally broke away and in one of these instances Jeffries had a fine opportunity of scoring but this was lost by the referee giving him off-side. The latter then discovered that he had made a mistake and bounced the ball, but this proved of no use to the attacking side. Towards the end the play evened up once more, and, after Mayo lost a splendid opening, a combined move by the Rest enabled Stedman to put in a shot which beat the goal-keeper. A few minutes afterwards the whistle blew for "no time," and the Rest left the field victorious by two goals to nil.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULTS OF MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Oct. 16.

The Middle Park Plate at Newmarket has resulted as follows:—;

Golden Corn	1st.
Polyhistor	2nd
Flaming Orb	3rd.

Five ran. Won by three-quarters of a length. Half length between second and third.

Betting:—
7 to 2 on Golden Corn.
11 to 2 against Polyhistor.
10 to 1 against Flaming Orb.

A FREE JOY RIDE.

COSTS DOUBLE THE FARE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Pirozshah Edulji Patel, a taxi-driver, charged Jagmohundas Karsondas for refusing to pay Rs. 50 being the fare of drive in his taxi car.

The accused was defended by Mr. Thakore.

The evidence showed that the accused had an extensive drive and at the end of the journey refused to pay the fare, but being pressed, passed a promisory note to the complainant for Rs. 100, promising to redeem it the following day, in which too he failed.

The accused offered to pay Rs. 50 for the fare in Court, but his Worship ordered him to pay Rs. 100, the amount of promissory note, plus Rs. 7 being the legal costs. His Worship remarked that the fare ought to be paid immediately on the expiry of the journey, otherwise an evasion of payment would be tantamount to cheating.

"CHINA SILK"

22" broad and 19 yards long piece suitable for two suits or two gowns delivered free at any Indian Post Office for Rs. 40 only.

MANOHAR & CO.,

(c) BOMBAY No. 14.

TAILORS FOR HIGH FOLKS

(with prudence for purse.)

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

Modern Tailors & Outfitters

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

OM

A GOOD NEWS TO THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THIS JOURNAL.

A WORTHY PURPOSE

HAVE YOU NOT HEARD OF THE MOST WONDERFUL SCHEME

CALLED THREE-IN-ONE (SHARE POLICY INVESTMENT) SCHEME

BROUGHT FORWARD FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA BY THE

MYSORE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE AND MARRIAGE ASSURANCE Co. Ld.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE INDIANS?

If not enquire for necessary information and avail of the undermentioned.

EXTRAORDINARY BENEFITS HITHERTO UNKNOWN TO THE INSURANCE AND BANKING WORLDS.

What all you have to do is to fill up the enclosed form for ten shares and send the same with G. C. notes of Rs. 7-8 (Rs. 5 towards share amount and Rs. 2-8 towards premium) immediately to the Imperial Bank of India, Madras under Postal registered cover. Afterwards, you have to pay Rs. 5 on receipt of the Share Certificate from the Company and Rs. 90 by nine quarterly instalments of Rs. 10 each from the date of the certificate. Those that are not the subscribers of this Journal or the Subscribers of this Journal who don't send applications to the bank within a week from the date of the receipt of this issue, will be required to pay Rs. 10 (Rs. 5 towards share amount and Rs. 5 towards premium) in place of Rs. 7-8.

THE EXTRAORDINARY BENEFITS ARE

1. SAFEST INVESTMENT. The Capital of the Company is Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. Out of Rs. 5,00,000 to be paid on 50,000 shares at Rs. 10 (excluding premium) per share by the shareholders to the Company's Bankers, Government of India Securities will be purchased in the name of the Company to the face value of Rupees Two Lakhs and lodged with the Comptroller General to the Government of India as per Insurance Act 1912. Rupees three lakhs out of the above will be invested in the Property Investment Department of the Company at 6-2/3 per cent. interest per annum to be utilized in advancing loans only on security of immoveable Properties in India. The shareholders who will take up shares and also complete the payment of all calls on the same before two lakhs of rupees share amount is paid up, will have preferential lien on the assets of the Company and are charged only As. 8 premium per share while those who take up shares afterwards will be charged Re. 1 premium per share... Up to now, the value of shares issued is more than rupees lakh and a half and the amount paid up is about Rs. 45,000 while the Government Securities purchased exceed Rs. 57,000.

2. PROFITS. Out of enormous profits to be earned in all the Departments of the Company, viz., Life Insurance with medical examination, Property Investment and Personal Investment, dividends will be distributed among shareholders every year for generations. When the Companies which do Life Insurance Business alone, are declaring dividends up to 30 per cent. per annum, the would be shareholders themselves will consider the rate of dividend they may expect from the business of this Company when it has got most profitable businesses like those of Property Investment and Personal Investment also.

3. INSURANCE BONUS. Those shareholders who hold 10 or more shares in their individual names will be entitled to an insurance Policy for Rs. 500 free of premium and without any medical examination or restriction of sex or age from the Life Insurance Department of the Company and as such, the heirs of the shareholders will on their (shareholders') deaths be entitled to a bonus of Rs. 500 each out of Rs. 20,000 interest to be got from the Property Investment Department of the Company every year on three lakhs of rupees to be invested therein as mentioned in the foregoing para 1. The initial security has been already furnished to the Government of India as per Insurance Act through the company's bankers.

4. LOANS. Those shareholders that hold ten or more shares will be entitled to a free Deposit Bond of Rs. 50 each per each 10 shares from the Personal Investment Department of the Company only on payment of Rs. 8-8 being admission, stamp and annual fees (as the Free Deposit Bond amount Rs. 50 will be treated as an advance at 6 per cent. interest per annum against the shareholders and adjusted out of dividend amounts entitled to by them every year) and as such, they will be entitled to a loan of from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 8,000 free of interest and without any security, as determined in the drawings that take place every year. The shareholders will also be entitled to loans on security of their immoveable properties out of the funds of the Property Investment Department by which they can save the principal amount itself by paying mere interest as detailed on the reverse.

5. CHARITY. As provided in Article No. 13, the charitable institutions such as a Dispensary for out-door poor patients, a Hospital for the poor and helpless patients suffering from Chronic and incurable diseases, a Choultry for feeding the disabled and Holy Mendicants, and a Theological College for giving moral, religious and spiritual teachings and also training up preachers of Hindu Religion) will be started in the Company's Building worth one lakh, while the amount of interest (Rs. 6,000) on the above-said two lakhs of rupees Government Securities as well as that on the reserve fund of the Company plus contributions to be recovered from the matured bond and policy-holders will be utilized every year for the maintenance of the said institutions both at Mysore and elsewhere throughout India in the name of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

6. MANAGEMENT AND SHAREHOLDERS' PRIVILEGES. All the Directors as well as Honorary Organizer and the Secretary of the Company are working honorarily and the accounts of the Company will be audited by the Auditor appointed only by the Government of Mysore. Those shareholders who hold 50, 25, and 20 shares in their individual names will be eligible to be elected as Directors on the General, Provincial and Local Boards of the Company respectively whenever vacancy occurs. But those who hold 100 shares each in their names will be not only entitled to a Life Policy of Rs. 1,000 (free of Premium) as a special case along with other benefits proportionately but also enlisted as the Vice Patrons of the Company Provided the number of such vice-patrons will not exceed 100. Provincial Directors will be appointed in each Presidency or Province and allowed to attend the General Meetings of the Company on behalf of the shareholders in their respective Provinces at the cost of the Company.

N.B.—This notice is not intended to be the basis to subscribe for shares but the applications for shares will be entertained only on the terms mentioned in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, a copy of which can be obtained on payment of rupee one only from either the Head Office or any of the Chief Agency Offices.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS

THE MYSORE GOVT. SECURITY LIFE AND MARRIAGE ASSURANCE Co., Ld. MYSORE

GENTLEMEN,

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to take up shares in the behind named Company upon the terms and conditions contained in the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and to accept the same or any smaller number that may by allotted to me.

I have sent this day to your bankers, the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, the sum of Rs. being a deposit at the rate of As. 12 per share (As. 8 for application money & As. 4 for premium) on the number of shares applied for by me and agree to pay As. 8 per share on allotment and Rs. 9 per share by nine quarterly instalments of Re. 1 each.

Station.....

The..... 192

USUAL SIGNATURE

.....

Please Write Distinctly

Name in full.....

Profession or Business.....

Address (in full).....

Post Office.....

District or Province.....

The Arya Pathika Ashram.

LODGING AND BOARDING

Specially meant for High Class

HINDOOS AND STUDENTS

Girgum Back Farekh Wadi

Bombay.

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS.

The King Motor Taxi-Cab Co.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.

Direct importers of Motor accessories and spare parts. Dealers in all makes of tyres, tubes, lubricating oil, etc., Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor Cars on hire, bought and sold on commission.

Motor driving taught by expert trainer in the shortest time.

Head Offices— Parwati-Bhavan, Sandhurst Road,

Sole—Proprietor, D. B. DIGHE. BOMBAY 4.

Work-Shop, Sandhurst-Bridge,

BLUNT RAZORS

Resharpened bright and keen as New. As. 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1-0-0 each. Kropp Razors Re. 3-8. Wilkinson Crown and W. Razor Re. 5-8 All above Post Free. New Razors, Safety and Ordinary Blades, etc., stocked. Surgical Instruments Repaired.

MATHEWS & Co. 38 Medows Street (Opp. Cowasjee) Bombay.

Keep your Eye

from any trouble, Cataract, Glaucoma, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., by our LOTION. Safe remedy of nature, 1 dram Re. 1-8, 2 dram Re. 4 Postage Extra. Ask for free particulars to.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Dep. B

TO BACTERIOLOGIST AND SURGEONS.

We have just received for sale, Microscope with oil emersion. High pressure sterilizer Incubators, gas and electric, beakers, test tubes, Ampoules, and glasswares for laboratory fittings, Hypodermic syringes, all glass and Record available.

Please apply for further particulars.

S. N. GUNDI, Bombay No. 4.

Telephone. No. 2411.

Telegrams. "GUNDISAN."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus Station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutt Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	1	00	18	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter. & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	14	15
Poona Express	19	40	7	55
Delhi & Lucknow Express	6	0	22	0

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily, with effect from October 1st, 1921, Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H.	M.	Dep. H.	M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14	0	14	0
Gujarat Mail	11	19	20	20
Kathiawar Express	7	45	20	45
Fast Passenger	21	30	7	8

C. WARD D. C. COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the C. Ward Congress Committee for the election of 28 representatives from our Ward to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be received at the Committee's office till 22nd instant every day between 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. (S. T.)

NON-BRAHMIN TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The Non-Brahmin Teachers' Conference will be held at Thana, along with the next Session of the Maratha Educational Conference. All the Non-Brahmins Teachers are cordially requested to attend the same. All suggestions and resolutions to be put before the Conference should be addressed to the Superintendent, Central Office, Maratha Advisory Board, Poona.

BOMBAY CENTRAL CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, a Junior Training Class for Secretaries of Co-operative Societies will be held daily for a week in the hall of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute at Lower Parel from Monday 17th October at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The first introductory lecture will be delivered by Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe.

MANDVI D. C. COMMITTEE.

Twenty members are to be elected for next year to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as representatives of the Mandvi District Congress Committee. Nominations duly proposed and seconded by members of Mandvi District Congress Committee will be received till Saturday the 22nd upto 2 p.m. (S. T.) every day from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's office, situated in Union Society, near police station, Mandvi.

Election will take place on Sunday the 23rd instant between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. All the members of Mandvi District Congress Committee are requested to record their votes on that day between the stated hours on forms which will be supplied to them in the office.

G. WARD D. C. COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of all the members of G. Ward D. C. Committee will be held on Sunday the 23rd October at 4 p.m. (S. T.), and if adjourned, on Monday night at 9 p.m. (S.T.) at Kiritiker's wadi, opposite Kastoorchand Mills near Dadar Station, to adopt the report and accounts for the period, and to elect the new Council members and the members of the Provincial Congress Committee. All members are requested to attend.

Nominations for the Provincial elections and suggestions for the office-bearers and Council members of this District should reach the office of the committee upto 20th.

HYDERABAD (DCN.) SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

At a meeting held on the 7th October 1921, the Reception Committee of the Hyderabad Social Conference resolved to hold the fourth sessions of the Conference at Hyderabad (Dcn.) on the 11th and 12th November 1921.

Members of the Reception Committee and Delegates shall pay Rs. 3 and Re. 1 respectively. Delegates and Visitors attending the Conference from outside will be provided with boarding and lodging on payment of Rs. 2 only per diem.

All Communications should be addressed to the secretaries, Reception Committee, Hyderabad Social Conference.

ALL-INDIA HAND WEAVING EXHIBITION.

An All-India weaving Exhibition is to be held in Patna from November 28th to December 3rd. The objects of the exhibition which will be opened by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar and Orissa are to show what is being done to encourage and develop the handloom industry in every part of the country and to exhibit to the public the best examples of the different kinds of cotton, woollen and silk cloth now produced in India.

The Department of Industries in the Bombay Presidency is endeavouring to make a good collection of hand-woven articles for display at the Exhibition. There are some 123 classes of textile fabrics which are to be displayed and two samples from each district of as many of these fabrics as can be obtained are to be sent to the Director. The samples are to be obtained in three ways, (1) on loan, to be returned to the exhibitor, (2) for sale at the exhibition and failing sale to be returned to the exhibitor and (3) by purchase. It is intended also to collect and display works of art and articles of special merit, including those of antiquarian interest.

Free passes will be given to bona-fide exhibitors. A limited number of bona-fide weavers will also be admitted free. There will also be sports and entertainments for the amusement of the visitors.

ATHLETIC SPORTS IN SATARA.

A correspondent wires from Satara under date October 13th:—Last month some prominent people of Satara organized a Satara District Athletic Sports Association and decided to arrange Dusserah tournaments on Deccan Gymkhana lines in Satara 500 wrestlers and 20 teams from Satara and the mofussil talukas participated in this year's tournaments which took place between the 9th and 12th instant. Shrimant Bala Saheb Pratinidhi, Chief of Aundh, awarded the prizes.

It will be the endeavour of the Association to make the tournaments a non-party function and to organize them every year so that they might afterwards seek affiliation to the Deccan Gymkhana of Poona.

SHARES.

BANKS.

INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb.-Mar.	12%	320
Alliance Bk of Simla Ld	100	Jan.-Aug.	17½	500
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	14%	80
Imperial ..	100	..	16½	1370
Bank of India Rs. 50	500	..	14½	131
Morlea ..			9%	28
Central Rs. 25 M. ..	50	April	14½	37½
Central Co-op Bk. Rs.50	50	..	7%	45 xd.
Tata . Rs 20	75	..	As. 12	23¼
Union 75	50	Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS				
Chartered Bank ..	5	April-Oct.	12%	14
Eastern Bank, Ld. £4	10	..	7%	62
Hongkong and Shanghai A ..	125		33%	65
Mercantile Bank B £133		25 Mar.-Sept.	16%	25½
C121		25 Sept.-Mar.	16%	25½
National £12		Feb.-Oct.	6%	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. p.a. Rs.	Rs.
Akbar ..	50	May	27	520
Fort ..	475	Nov.	150	1220
Harvey and Sabh pty .	500	July	70	686
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	15	217 1/2
Manmar Mfg. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New Bazar ..	500	Oct.	6	440
New Mofussil Co. ..	400	Nov.	110	980 xd.
New Prince of Wales ..	500	Oct.	80	250 xd.
Volkert U. P. Co. Ltd.	500	Sept.	50	536

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Ry	150	Mar.-Aug.	11 %	120
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry	500	,, do.	12 %	500
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	9 %	105
Central Provinces Ry. .	100	June.-Jan.	6 %	87
Chapramukh-Sighat ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	4 %	75
Dhond Baramati ..	100	Jan.-July	5 %	6
Futwah-Islampur Rs.50	100	Mar.-Sept.	5 %	52
Guzerat Ry. ..	100	June-Jan.	5 %	75
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan.-July	4 %	67
Khulna Bhaghgnat Ry.	100	..	4 %	100
Lahmana Railway ..	100	..	4 %	79
Mandra Bhon Ry Rs.90	100	April-Oct.	5 %	85
Mymensingh ..	100	..	5 %	70
Pachora Jammer ..	100	Jan.-July .	5 %	71
Sara Sirajganj Ry. ..	100	May-Nov.	4 %	60
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	6 %	70
Sind Light Rys. Ld. ..	100	July-Dec.	1 %	120
Tapti Valley Ry. ..	500	April-Aug.	1 %	6C2/8
pper Sind Light Ry . .	100	..	5 %	65

RTAKING.

Ahmedabad Elec. ..	100	..	10%	1 0
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	4%	840
Aulnara Velley P	1,000	..	4%	100
P, Rs.	50	..	7%	55
B. E. S. and T Co Rs.	52	May.-Oct.	Rs. 9	140
Karachi B, 9	100	..	..	108
Surat Elect. ..	100	..	..	4 price
Tata Hydro-Elect. ..	1,000	Jan.	25	929
,, ,, P. ..	1,000	Jan	35	870
Telephone ..	58	..	2	108

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Half Ye .		
Ahmedabad Advance .	500	April-Oct.	100	40	
Alliance Cotton ..	100	..	..	13	0
Apollo ..	50	..	..	551	20
Asar Virji 77 ..	100	..	..		1
Bhiwani ..	100	Dec.	12%	109	
Bo Cotton Manufg. ..	500	..	36	1,087	
Bo. Dyeing & Mfg. Co..	250	Mar.-Sept.	138	197	8
Bomb y Industrials ..	150	..	..	102	
Bradbury Mills ..	240	..	35	13	7
Century ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	12074	
Cent. l India ..	500	May-Nov.	140	5120	
Cent l India P. ..	500	May-Nov.	5%	370	
Cola Land & Mill ..	700	..	268	3120	
Coor ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	358	3300	
Crese it ..	100	do.	60	825	
Currimbhoy ..	250	do.	198	2405	
Davi ..	250	do.	140	1850	
Dawa ..	250	do.	259	1685	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	Ar. 8	226	
Elphinstone ..	100	..	100	274	
Emperor Edward ..	100	do.	5	1500	
Fazulbhoy. ..	250	May	100	183	
Finlay Mills ..	250	..	n 0	180	
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	120	2210	
Globe ..	100	..	52	130	
Gokuldas Mill ..	100	June	86		
Gold Mohor ..	100	..	25	227	1/2
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	50	300	
Hyderabad ..	1,000	April-Oct.	150	2450	
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching.	100	do.	100	1602	
India Manufg. ..	1,000	..	10	220	
Indore Malwa ..	100	April-Oct.	150	2185	
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	150	850	
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	April-Oct.	140	640	
Kastoorchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	80	25	0
Khandesh ..	1,000	June-Dec.	300	1700	
Lalbag ..	100	June.Dec.	85	2500	
Mahinoor ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	375	0	
Laksmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	500	3	8
Madhavrao Scindhia ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	25	6200	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	500	April-Sept.	2 0	420	
Madras United ..	1,000	June.-Dec.	300	3010	
Manekji Petit ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	500	2700	
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	..	100	6500	
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	do. ..	75	1258	
Morarjee Gokuldas ..	1,000	..	350	500	
Mysore Spinning ! ..	250	Feb.-Aug	60%	7800	
New City of Bombay .	100	Mar.-Sept.	100	700	
New Great Eastern ..	500	April-Oct.	1 0	1040	
Pabaney ..	250	..	10	1270	
Pearl ..	250	..	5	1250	
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-S .	..	1612	8
Planet Mill ..	100	..	..	1400	
Premier ..	100	..	1	600	
Presidency ..	125	Jan.-July.	0	205	
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	April-Oct.	1,000	350	
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	35	100	
Shahpore ..	1,000	do.	20	600	
Simplex ..	250	June. Aug.	20	19050	
Sir S. Broacha Mills ..	100	..	350	7912	8
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	1 0	500	
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	15	2925	
Swan ..	250	Oct.	..	5430	
Tata O	500	..	Pd	14 5	
P	500	..	6	1900	
Union Mill ..	250	..	25	550	
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	..	725	
P	500	..	7%	2420	
Western India ..	1,000	..	125	500	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co. ..	50	Oct.-May	100	830	
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	8	40	
Badnam Pile ..	70	..	8	100	
Balapur Sugar Co. ..	100	Feb.-Aug.	..	15	dis.
Bo. Burma T. Corportn.	125	..	Rs. 20	547	8
Bo. Burma T. Corportn. New Issue 23 ..	125	..	8	160	
Bombay Flour Mill ..	500	Jan.-Aug.	2 5	1380	
B'by Ice Mfg. ..	40	..	2	20	
Bombay Steam Navi O	250	Mar.-Sept.	7	285	
gation Co. P	250	Oct.	8%	100	
Bombay Uganda ..	100	..	512	par.	
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency Co. P	125	Oct.	80%	78	
British Burma Petroleum	8	Mar.-Oct.	As. 6	15	
The Eastern O	15	..	..		
Chemical Co. D2ah	11	..	Nil.	10	
Empire Life Rs. 50 ..	100	..	48%	35	
Cobhal Karanja O	100	..	Rs. 1	3	2 1/2
George Gahagan & Co.	100	..	Re. 5	60	
Indian Cotton Oil O	100	Dec.-July	7%	5	dis.
Co. P.	200	Dec.-July	7%	75	nom.
John Roberts & Co. ..	100	Oc5.-July	12	215	nom.
Jost s Eng. Co., Ltd. ..	50	Oct.	50%	230	
Kemp & Co. ..	200	July	20	135	
Marcks & Co. ..	100	July ..	12	147	1/2
Marsland Price Co. ..	100	..	4%	100	
Marsland Price Co. ..	10	..	7%	90	
McKenzies Ltd. ..	100	..	30%	520	
New Indian Insurance	100	Sept.	..	22	8
New Union Flour Mills	100	..	25	150	
O. Govt. Life A. Rs. 50 .	200	May	30%	350	
Phillips & Co. ..	40	July		40	
Port Canning Co. ..	100	Sept.	58	655	
Scindia ..	1	..	Nil.	11	
Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. .	100	Sept.	35%	150	
O	75	..	..	Par	
Tata Iron Steel Co. D	30	..	62	91	4
P	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	475	
Tata Iron Ord (N) ..	3	0	..	102	8
Dif (,,) ..	400	..	..	81	4
Tata Iron Pref (second)	10	..	..	405	
Thacker & Co. ..	50	June	..	35	
Tata Oil Mills ..	100	..	1/50%	380	
Western India Chemical Co.	1.8	..	..	5	dis.

D—Cum Div. N—Nominal
B—Buy. E—Ex Div.

HEdnBulydraulic line

CASE AGAINST ALI MUSALIYAR.

MEANING OF KHILAFAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT Oct. 15.

The Special tribunal examined witnesses in the case against Ali Musaliyar and 37 others and then recorded the statements of the accused. Ali Musaliyar admitted that he was a member of the Khilafat committee at Tirurangadi. He had done nothing against government. His enemies had sent anonymous reports. Being asked about the meaning of Khilafat he said it was supreme authority of Religion over other people.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

FIRST EXHIBITION IN BOMBAY.

The Art Society of India, which has its head-quarters in Bombay, has decided to hold its first exhibition in Bombay in January 1922. The exact date and the place will be notified shortly when the preliminary arrangements have been completed.

The Society has decided to award no prizes for the exhibits sent in. Outsiders who would desire to send in exhibits are requested to send in their application for membership to the Secretary, Art Society of India, as early as possible, as it is thought desirable in the best interests of the Society that no one who has not been a member for at least three months prior to the Exhibition or has not given at least three months' fees should have a right to send in exhibits.

It is hoped that the Exhibition will be the model of its kind so far held in India. At least it is the earnest desire of the organizers that it should be so. The principal aim is to put before the public work useful and instructive to the country, depicting Indian life and characters, Indian seascapes and landscapes, and Indian designs (historical and mythological), as also pictorial compositions in any medium that will as a whole afford the visitor a whole and complete idea of the Indian scene, both in the past and at present. Sculpture, architecture, paintings, crayon work, photography, advertisement posters, book-illustrations, embroidery and embossing, on leather and paper metal, wood, ivory carvings, toy and carpet making, etc. will all be represented in the Exhibition. All correspondence should be addressed to the president, The Art Society of India, opp. Majestic Cinema, Girgaum, Bombay.

WHERE ARE THE EXCISE OFFICERS?

FALSE CASES AGAINST PICKETS.

Mr. V. A. Desai, of the Vigilance Committee, writes:—Are there no Excise inspectors in Bombay and, if any, do they ever think of detecting open breaches of the Abkari Act? Most of the liquor-shopkeepers keep all front side and back doors open. They receive payment and deliver glasses and bottles from all sides. Children under fourteen are openly served with liquor bottles on the street and in a few cases are even allowed to enter the premises. The Police officers and men who are practically posted at every shop take no notice of complaints made to them. Even Inspector Power in open Court tells us that the matter rests solely with the Excise department and that the Police cannot take any notice of even a flagrant breach of the Abkari Act. The windows, if any on the sides and the rear, which are required to be fixed with wire netting, are either open or the netting is conveniently ripped open so as to allow glasses to be served through the holes. Some of the Licensees have wisely acceeded to our request of redressing the above evils but the majority of them openly flout them. Some shops keep clocks behind time and drunkards who can hardly stand on their legs are also freely served.

It is not wonderful that so many cocaine cases are brought up daily to our courts, while there is not one single instance when a licensee is detected for a breach of the rules. Will the excise department wake up before it is too late?

I have also to offer some comments on the report of a case against a picket acquitted the other day by the Presidency Magistrate at Mazgaon.

In that case the complainant alleged that he went to the liquor shop, drank liquor worth five annas, and bought another worth five annas to carry home with him for a man who was his acquaintance but whose name curiously enough he did not know. This complainant in his cross-exmaination by Mr. Gadkari made contradictory statements to such an extent that the learned Magistrate had to warn him several times. The picket was luckier still in having two honest men as witnesses for the prosecution. I must mention here that although the offence was said to have been committed at half past eight the pocket was not arrested till five o'clock in the evening of the next day. In order, therefore, to make out that immediate search was made for the picket the complainant said that he went the same night with the police sepoy but the picket was not to be found. He even went at 1 o'clock late at night to the liquor shop with the sepoy innocently imagining that the shop would remain open at that hour. The sepoy was honest, and flatly denied having even gone at all, except in the evening of the second day, and the Bhandari salesman gave up the whole show when he said that there was no trouble at all at his shop, and no body was either assaulted or robbed.

What one would like to know is how long are innocent people to be locked up by the police on such most frivolous complaints? In this case the picket was charged with robbery and was refused bail. Why even at the first hearing when the learned Magistrate made it clear that the complainant's story was fabricated and postponed the case for recording the statement of the accused before discharging him, the police officer vehemently opposed the granting of bail, but the Magistrate ordered him to be bailed out.

And what was the accused's statement? He was asked by the Police Inspector to withdraw the men under him from the picketing movement, and was threatened with trouble if he did not do so.

And what shall I say about the loyal Parsi newspapers and the one at Bori Bunder who have not got the decency of reporting false cases against pickets? Perhaps their ethical and journalistic code is not the one followed by respectable journalists.

Official and Personal.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left Bombay for Ghazipur to preside over the Provincial Conference and will return on the 21st instant.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

GENOA CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS.

NOT RATIFIED BY GOVT.

Under the auspices of the Trade Union Congress, the Bombay Central Labour Federation and the Indian Seamen's Union a meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday afternoon, in reference to Seamen's grievances and Genoa International Seamen's Conference, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

Mr. D. Chamanlall at the outset explained the objects of the meeting and gave a summary of the draft conventions of the Genoa Conference. He said they had to pay something to the agent to get employment in case of the loss of their ship, etc., and the conventions recommended that it should be the bounden only of Government to find them employment without paying anything to an agent. Government of India had, however, declined to ratify these conventions and the meeting was held to protest against that action.

Mr. A. Mazarello (delegate to Genoa) then explained what had taken place at the Conference and proposed the following resolution.

GENOA RESOLUTION.

That this meeting of Indian Seamen representing sea-farers of India, strongly protests against, and greatly deplores, the attitude of the Government of India is not ratifying the resolutions of the Genoa Conference, as such an attitude is calculated to prejudice the prospects of Indian seamen by antagonising their European comrades and earnestly recommends that the Government should without delay legislate, embodying the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Seamen's Conference held at Genoa, specially as no objection was at the time taken to them by the Government delegates.

Mr. M. Daud (a delegate from Calcutta) in seconding the resolution asked the Mahomedan seamen to join the Union in large numbers for defending their own interests against those of capitalists. He asked that associations of owners and seamen should be formed and work in unison.

Mr. Baptista in putting the resolution to vote said the prosperity of capital depended on the efforts of labour and it was time that the latter should come into its own. It was only proper that the labourers who risked their lives for their employers should divide the bloated profits between the two. Everywhere there were unions and only this country was backward in organising labour, and unless they joined together their interests would never advance and they would never be able to withstand the assaults of capital. For want of proper organisations Indians were kept in the background and by uniting together they should advance with the help of their comrades in other countries. It was complained that Indian politicians were interfering with labour and he wanted to assure them that he for his part wanted the labour leaders to come forward and take the lead in labour movements.

The resolution was then passed unanimously.

A CONFERENCE OF SEA MEN.

Mr. D. Chamanlall moved: That this meeting recommends that in view of the attitude adopted by the Government of India with reference to the recommendations and draft conventions of the International Seamen's Conference held at Genoa that a national conference of all seamen in India and Burma should be held as early as possible.

Mr. Chaman Lall said:—

This is one of the most important meetings, that have been held in Bombay since the first session of the T. N. C. The Seamen of India are numerically the second largest body of workers in the world. They have organised themselves both in Bengal and in Bombay into two large and important Unions whose total strength runs into several thousands. But in spite of their efforts these Unions have not been able so far to bring about an equality of status between Indian and foreign workers. The curious fact is to be seen of some Seamen working on the ships registered in the United Kingdom being eligible for all the benefits accruing to British sea-going workers, such as Workmen's Compensation, while the vast majority of their compatriots enjoyed no such rights. It was Lord Chelmsford who speaking as the Viceroy of India said "that Indian working class conditions should be brought to approximate western standards. What has been done so far in this connection with regard to the conditions of Indian Seamen? Attempts have been made to draw up International Codes of Labour from time to time. In 1916 July certain labour leaders held a conference at Leeds which drew up a general draft for an International Labour Code. This was repeated by International Conferences of Trade Unions held at Berne in 1917 and 1919. Finally Peace treaties embody in Part 13 a chapter on the rights of Labour which provides for the formation of an International Labour Office. Under its auspices the first International Labour Conference was held at Washington in 1919. The second being held at Genoa in 1920. It is the latter that we are concerned with because it dealt with the working conditions of sea farers. I will now take a few Genoa conference's recommendations which are as follows:—

GENOA RESOLUTIONS.

(i) A Seamen's Code embodying all laws and regulations relating to Seamen should be established; (ii) Children under the age of fourteen years shall not be employed or work on vessels; (iii) Each National Government should establish for Seaman an effective system of Insurance against unemployment either by means of Government insurance or by means of Government sub-ventions to Industrial organisations whose Rules provide for the payment of benefits to their unemployed members; (iv) In case of loss or foundering of a ship an indemnity is to be paid to the Seaman for the days of unemployment assessed at the rate of wages but not exceeding a total of two months wages in all; (v) The business of finding employment for a seaman shall not be carried on by any person Company or Agency as a Commercial enterprise for pecuniery gain nor shall any fees be charged directly or indirectly by any person Company or other Agency for finding employment or any ship; (vi) Public Government Bureaux for finding service for Seaman to be instituted without charge by the state or by owners and men jointly under control of Central authorities. Committees of equal numbers of employers and employed to advise on carrying on of these offices; (vii) Freedom of choice of ship is allowed to the Seamen.

Let me now take the grievances of the Seamen and how far they have been met. The system of finding employment through brokers still prevails in spite of repeated protests and in spite of the distinct provisions of article 2 of the draft convention relating to this subject of the Genoa Conference. This is one of the most important matters which must engage our immediate attention we should immediately enquire as to what steps have been taken to ratify this convention.

Next we come to an increase of 5 per cent. in their wages demanded by the Seamen's Unions, and with it those question of payment for overtime-work as well as of a system of Provident Funds and better accommodation. Leaving aside numerous other grievances such as corruption as ill treatment, I come to the question of compensation for injuries and loss of work. The provisions of the Genoa Conference relating to the last item must be immediately ratified by the Government of India and I can see no reason as to the first item why the English law on the subject of workmen's compensation should not be made applicable generally to all Seamen as it is already to certain numbers of them. The subject of Workmens' Compensation is now before the Government of India who are anxious to know whether these principles should be made applicable to ships in Docks. Both the Trade Union Congress and the Bombay Federation are considering the details of workmen's compensation. Neither of these two bodies has any faith in the Legislatures as they have been elected and are working to-day. I therefore invite this meeting to pass a resolution calling upon the Seamens' Unions of Bengal and Bombay whose delegates have assembled here to-day to convene a National Conference of Indian Seamen's at Calcutta in order to adopt the final measures for the redress of Seamen's grievances and for the formation of a Central Executive working for the protection of their rights and the uplift of their lives.

Mr. Alphonso seconded and after another speech in support of it, the resolution was adopted.

The following two resolutions were also passed unanimously.

That with reference to the contemplated examination of recruitment of Seamen in the different ports of India and of abuses, if any, existing in the method of recruitment, with a view to remedying such abuses, this meeting recommends that the Committee of Examination should be composed in such a manner as to ensure half the representation to Indian Seamen's Union.

That this meeting is of opinion that a cable should be sent to Mr. N. M. Joshi a Labour Delegate at Geneva, through the All-India Trade Union Congress, in order to place the protest of the Indian Seamen's organisations against the attitude of the Government of India in not ratifying the recommendations and draft conventions of the Genoa conference.

SPORTING NEWS.

RESULTS OF MIDDLE-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Oct. 16.

At Albert Hall, for the Middleweight Championship of Britain and Europe Kid Lewis beat Johnny Basham in the twelfth round of a twenty round bout.

QUEEN'S CLUB TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

RESULTS OF ELIMINATING HEATS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

The eliminating heats of the covered court lawn-tennis championships at Queen's Club, London, resulted as follows: —

OPEN SINGLES.

Second Round.—Sleem beat A. W. Dawson, 6/1, 6/4, 6/0; Dr. Fyzee beat Westmacott, 6/3, 6/2, 6/3.

Third Round.—Jacob, beat Wu, 6/4, 6/0, 6/3; Sleem beat A. H. Fyzee, 6/2, 6/3, 6/4.

LADIES' OPEN SINGLES.

Second Round.—Miss McKane beat Mrs Peacock, 7/5, 6/4.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15
Recd. 1-5 a. m., Oct. 17.

The details of the fight between Kid Lewis and Johnny Basham indicate that the encounter was somewhat one-sided. Basham boxed cleverly but it soon became evident that Lewis was far too strong for him. The latter delivered many telling uppercuts and frequently got home with formidable left and right swings. In the fourth round, Basham was seen to be bleeding profusely from blow on his left ear; while later, he received a nasty gash over the left eye. Basham was knocked down and count reached "nine" in the eleventh round, only bell saving him. He came up gamely for the twelfth found, but succession of vicious lefts and rights soon left him hopeless and his seconds threw in a towel.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE

CORPORATION'S REACTIGNARY ATTITUDE

PUBLIC PROTEST

Under the auspices of the Social Service League a public meeting was held, at the Marwad Vidyalaya Hall, protest against the action of the Municipal Corporation in rejecting the proposal for a Rs. 10 franchise, Mr. K. Natarajan presiding.

The chairman said the Municipal administration of the city of Bombay required a good deal of improvement. It was formerly considered to be a model Municipality in the whole of India but he did not know how far that reputation was justified at the present time. He did not want to pass any criticism on the Municipality, or its working as a whole. If the franchise was not given to the people then the people would look more and more to the Legislative Council for the redress of their grievances than to the Municipal Corporation and there would thus be a constant conflict between the Corporation and the Councils. The franchise should not be higher than that for the Legislative Council. His personal opinion was that the franchise should be even lower than that. He did not think that if the franchise were lowered the Parsis would be deprived of their seats and he was willing that a certain number of the total seats should be reserved for them on the basis of the seats held by them for the last ten years. He also did not believe that the non-co-operators would capture all the seats if the franchise were lowered, as he did not believe that non-cooperation had captured the imagination of the public to such a great extent. But even if that were going to be the case, having accepted the principle of democracy they must accept the situation.

REACTIONARY ATTITUDE.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla expressed his great regret at the reactionary attitude of the Municipal Corporation and the Corporators who were fighting against the principle were going against the wishes of the vast majority of people in the city.

He then moved:—

This public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay held under the auspices of the Social Service League records its emphatic protest against the action of the Bombay Corporation in rejecting the proposal from Government to give Municipal Franchise to tenants who pay a minimum monthly rent of Rs. 10.

This meeting requests the Legislative Council and the Minister in charge of the portfolio to give to all paying Rs. 10 and above the Municipal Franchise.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. Bhuj Dwarkadas, Mr T. A. Kulkarni further supported and the resolution was passed.

THEFTS IN GIRGAON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR,—I write to draw the attention of the public as well as the authorities towards the scandalous state of affairs in the matter of security of property in Girgaon during the current year. If proper precautions are not taken in time, there may not be security of life and property.

It seems there is a gang of some six or eight thieves, who have been breaking houses in broad daylight, intimidating people by means of weapons when resisted, and baffling the attempts of the police.

On the night of the 12th instant, when one of the gang was caught by the residents in Ambewadi, (though four or five of them escaped at the time) this gang, it seems, tried their hands the very night at three places, viz, Chairni Road, Pendse's Wadi, and Ambewadi. Before this, they had forced their attentions on Dr. Desai (which case appeared in papers) and on Dr. Paramanand, both of whom have their residences in populous localities on high roads and both of whom have been robbed to a considerable extent.

On the night of the 13th instant, that is on the very next night, that one of these fellows was caught in Ambewadi, they committed a highly daring theft by breaking open a shop in Mohan Buildings which is situated on such a big road as the Girgaon Road only 200 paces from Ambewadi (the place of the robbery of the previous night) and almost opposite to a Police Chowky, which is about 50 paces from the shop. The shop was practically cleared of its contents. It is reported that three of the thieves stood with some weapons in their hands, while the fourth broke the locks and the door with a hammer. The whole performance seems to have been very leisurely committed and that too on one of the *biggest roads* in Bombay and in a shop just opposite to a *Police Chowky*.

During the last twelve months or so, there have been many such thefts in Girgaon: but Ambewadi (opposite Cinema Majestic, Girgaon) seems to have some charm for the craftsmen. There have been not less than a *dozen* case of *house-breaking* there, during to start a time.

It is said that the police are doing their level best in the matter and still thefts are daily committed under their very nose. It is, therefore, high time for the administration to invent some emergency measure and give the people some relief, without delay.—Yours, etc.

"ROBBED"

October, 15, 1921.

At a public meeting held at Jalgaon on the 14th inst. under the presidency of Mr. Sonalkar the All-India Congress Working Committee's resolution re-boycott of Government services was reaffirmed by about 2,000 people. After the resolution was read out, 150 signatures were taken down each recognising his individual responsibility.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, October 17, 1921.

KENYA.

If Reuter's Nairobi correspondent is correctly informed regarding the proposed terms of settlement of the Kenya question, there would be nothing surprising in the report that reached this country a few days ago that the Indian leaders in Kenya have rejected the terms, which were offered to them at a private interview by Sir Edward Northey, the Governor. A glance at the terms, now disclosed, will show that they can never be acceptable to Indians, as they assign to them, both in theory and in practice, status and privileges inferior to those granted to the Whites, who are numerically fewer. A common electoral roll based on property qualifications is to be prepared, but, "as a temporary measure", Indians will be allowed to elect only four representatives to the Legislative Council. Europeans, on the other hand, will have as many as eleven representatives in the Council. Such is the basis of "equal rights" on which the foundations of a new Kenya are to be built! One Indian is to be appointed a member of the Executive Council, which, at present, is composed of four members, but unless this solitary Indian member is backed up by an effective body of Indian members in the Legislature, he cannot be any better than a puppet in the hands of the White bureaucracy of Kenya. This sop of a single member of the Executive Council will not deceive the Indian community, for they have seen how in their own Mother country such a "concession" has hindered rather than helped the cause of reform.

We are glad to see that the pernicious principle of segregation is abandoned at least in respect of commercial and residential areas. But that the underlying spirit of racial exclusion is not quite lost sight of, is seen from the attempted reservation of the Highlands, the salubrious as well as agriculturally rich portions of Kenya, for the Whites. The new tract of land which is offered for Indian settlement is both too small and too insignificant on other grounds to satisfy the legitimate claims of Indians. The offer to debar Europeans from acquiring plots in this new area is too "thin" not to be seen through by the Indians. They do not want any restrictions whether against themselves or the Whites, in acquiring land in any part of Kenya. They demand that land should be free for every one, be he European or Indian, to acquire for himself, if he is in a position to do so. The proposed racial bar, however cleverly camouflaged, will always be felt by the Indian community as highly insulting to their national self-respect and subversive of their claim to equal citizenship under the Flag. Unless the Whites give up their selfish and unfair claim to the exclusive occupation of the Highlands we see no way out of the deadlock which threatens to mar the peace and progress of Kenya. Finally, a word must be said regarding the proposed change in the immigration regulations. If we understand the cabled summary of the term aright, a knowledge of English is to be made compulsory for all immigrants. It may be that this knowledge need not be more than rudimentary, but even such a low English test will prove a great hardship to many Indians. Literacy in any one of the Indian languages ought to be a sufficient test for purposes of immigration. It is, therefore, necessary that the English test should be abandoned.

It is difficult to believe that the terms which the Governor of Kenya has offered to Indians are the ones which the Colonial Office, at the instance of Mr. Churchill, is prepared to recommend for Indians. If they have really emanated from the Colonial Office, we can only express our amazement at the ideas of fairness and imperial obligation inspiring those who shape the Colonial policy of Great Britain to-day,—not to speak of the open defiance of the resolution passed by the Imperial Conference and solemnly endorsed by Cabinet Ministers. Only two months ago, both the Premier and Mr. Churchill were eloquent in lauding the services of India to the Empire and singing praises of the ideals of equality, freedom and brotherhood underlying the "Great Commonwealth". But when it comes to translating this gratitude and these ideals into action, we see how British statesmen fall short of the expectations they had raised. It is stated that if the negotiations conducted by Sir Edward Northey fail, a Royal Commission will be appointed to investigate the problem. But we fail to see what there is for the Royal Commission to ascertain which the investigations of Sir Edward Northey and Mr. Churchill have failed to disclose. The facts of the situation are as clear as they can be. It is only the will to do justice that is lacking. Unless His Majesty's Government are prepared to see justice done to Indians, of what earthly avail will the Royal Commission be? Such a Commission will only postpone the solution of the question and intensify the dissatisfaction among Indians. If it is thought, however, that the high authority of a Royal Commission will compel the Indians to acquiesce in any unjust decisions that the Commission may arrive at, the earlier such a delusion is got rid off the better. Indians will never submit to such wrongs, whether it is the Kenya Government or His Majesty's Government who are responsible for the injustice And it is the duty of Lord Reading's Government to bring this fact home to the British Government now and immediately.

INDIA AND BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT.

Telegrams received during the last few days leave no room for doubt that the volume and intensity of unemployment in Britain have attained unprecedented proportions. We in this country may note the reported expedients which aim at victimising India for the benefit of Britain, as, for instance, the brazen suggestion of the "Railway Gazette," criticised in these columns the other day. India has the greatest reason to fear an outbreak of British philanthropy, especially if the latter is invoked in the defence or for the protection of the British worker, and particularly if India should have the misfortune to appear more prosperous when Britain is passing through hard times. We shall not be far wrong in suspecting in most attempts at "investing" British capital and employing British labour—as the Prince of Wales described it—a concealed endeavour to exclude and exploit the depressed classes of the Empire. We must fear in many a suggestion for financing such trade and industry a disguised instrument of exploitation until and unless we are offered the only guarantee to undo our bitter past—Swaraj. But even a didactic consideration of the problem of unemployment has its own lessons for us in India. British opinion seems to be divided on the question of the origin of unemployment. The economic disorganisation of Central Europe has cost England the most valuable as well as the nearest market for her wares, especially when we remember that the United States, from being a great importer of English goods, has turned a fatal exporter. According to the figures given in the "Statist" of September 17, the average monthly value of British imports from U. S. A. in the first five months of the current year was 89 million dollars, as against the average monthly exports for the same period valued at 22 million dollars. Considering the same situation from another standpoint, during the first eight months of the year the British trading account, according to the monthly figures published by the Board of Trade, has shown an adverse balance of over £208 million sterling. If British exports fall off in such proportion, British industry must necessarily suffer, involving in consequence unemployment of British labour on a very large scale. On the other hand, new markets are impossible to tap in the prevailing condition of British labour demanding ever increasing wages. Between them they create the most serious post-war problem for the statesmen of England, and we have no hesitation in declaring that the stability of the Lloyd George regime will be gravely endangered if they fail to find an effective cure for this national sore.

The remedies, however, will be efficacious in proportion as the diagnosis is accurate. Those, for instance, who advocate a more prompt and effective acceptance of the Ter Meulen scheme of international credits for the revival of international trade, and, as its counter-part, a watering of the currency at "Home" to afford better credit facilities seem to lay too great a stress on the disorganisation of Europe as the prime cause of British unemployment. Sir Peter Rylands, President of the Federation of British Industries, is reported by Reuter to have said that in order to get industry re-started, taxation should be reduced, even if it meant additional borrowing. We doubt if this is not too narrow-minded a view arising from class-consciousness. The burden on the British tax-payer must necessarily continue, so long as the British Government uphold discredited adventures in the Near East and so long as they continue to remain faithful to the canons of orthodox finance. British taxation cannot be reduced until British indebtedness caused by the war is reduced or repudiated. New borrowing—as Sir Peter suggests,—will not help the former alternative. It will only perpetuate the traditional game of paying Peter by robbing Paul—a game impossible to be continued when Paul has realised the fact of his being robbed. The latter is the only effective remedy. But a wholesale repudiation of national debts, however necessary and salutary, will not be accepted in the absence of international agreement on the point. It is hopeless to expect a remedy for the economic disorganisation of Europe, without a radical revision of the Peace Treaties. It is hopeless to expect to remedy unemployment in Britain without curbing the insolent, irrepressible Chauvinism of France, without affording a fair chance to Germany and Turkey to retrieve, revive, and restart.

But even before international sanity is restored so far as to tear up these treaties, unemployment in England could be remedied if the British Government would for once free themselves from class prejudices. There is room for all unemployed to be employed in Britain itself without burdening India or embittering Germany. The British people have yet to make up for the ravages and disrepair caused by the war. They have yet to carry out their housing schemes, for which the building trades alone could absorb all the surplus labour. But while they fight about wages and profits it is hopeless to expect a satisfactory solution. It is curious to note that while Reuter summaries never fail to have a fling at the demands of Labour, no one seems yet to have noticed—if we are to believe Reuter—the soaring dividends and profits of the capitalists. If wages must be reduced, if unemployment is to be diminished, why not profits? But perhaps this is one of those purely domestic questions with which it would be unsafe for an outsider to meddle. We may, however, point out that the crux of the situation lies somewhere here; and unless the much-boasted British commonsense discovers and remedies it, while it is yet time, worse things may happen in the United Kingdom than the crowd of place-hunters and office-holders would like the world to believe. The other expedients, like a proposed Insurance Fund or wholesale emigration, have no great interest for us. Insurance is effective if provision for it is made for a normal contingency which, however, is uncertain in its occurrence. We are frankly sceptical about the usefulness of this principle of insurance as applied to wholesale and permanent unemployment. Emigration would be decidly better—assuming, of course, that there is enough and to spare for the superabundant children of Britain in the pampered white Colonies.

Notes of the Day.

Not His Business!

Dyer, when he had finished his "job" by firing 1500 rounds of ammunition into the unarmed crowd in Jhallianwala Baug, did not consider it his "duty" to enquire if any of his victims, not quite dead, required medical aid to keep them in the land of the living. This novel, if somewhat shocking, idea of "duty" appears to be slowly, but steadily permeating the official mind and manifesting itself in action in various ways. Does the official see tea-garden "cooly" strikers suffering by the road-side from starvation or from disease or a whole set of them suffering from injuries received from a too rough-handling by Gurkha troops—it only serves them right! It is none of the business of officialdom to look to their sufferings or injuries, for were they not the followers of the Non-Cooperation movement and were they not shouting "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai?" If a Non-Cooperating prisoner is ill-treated in jail and complains of the treatment to a superior official, the latter, more often than not, thinks that it serves the fellow right, for what business has a non-cooperator to complain to a representative of the "Satanic Government." Even Mr. Waterfield could not help remarking in his Dharwar judgment that "the accused if innocent have only themselves to blame if they be convicted on account of their refusal to call evidence." It is none of *his* business to call for and weigh the evidence and see if the accused are really guilty. What right have Non-Cooperators to expect "justice" or humanity at the hands of the agents of Government? That appears to be the idea which is gaining ground.

A Lahore Incident.

Let us cite another instance in point. Lala Amarchand, General Secretary, Lahore City Congress Committee, and Lala Ajudhia Nath, a Congress volunteer, are under arrest for alleged resistance to a police officer in the execution of his duty, which was to enter forcibly the Bradlaugh Hall though admission to the meeting inside, as previously advertised, was confined to wearers of Khaddar alone. On the 13th instant their case is taken up and they are brought into the Court of Mr. Keough, Additional District Magistrate, Lahore, both handcuffed. We need not dwell on the latter indignity, as it is reserved for political prisoners now-a-days. The accused had previously asked the police for water to drink as they had no food the whole day, but the kind police did not consider it to be their "duty" to render this little service to these Non-Co-operators, without the permission of the Magistrate. So, when the accused were produced in Court, Mr. Santanam, Barristerr, requested the Magistrate to permit the accused to take food and water as it was nearly 3 p.m. and they had not any. Mr. Keough, it is stated by Mr. Santanam, flatly refused this request, saying that he was not going to interfere with the arrangements of the jail authorities.' Mr. Santanam told him that the jail authorities had nothing to do with it, that as soon as they are brought to Court the under-trial prisoners are under the control of the Magistrate who has full control over them. He admitted his powers but refused to exercise them, saying that "people who refuse to give bail when the choice was offered to them do not deserve any special consideration." Later, Mr. Keough shifted his ground and said that no application had been made before him by Lala Amir Chand. Mr. Santanam pointed out to him that no application could possibly be made by Lala Amir Chand as when even water was not allowed to be taken to him, much less would he be allowed pen and ink; and even if allowed it was most unlikely that it would reach the Magistrate. Mr. Santanam told him that he was making the request on behalf of Lala Amir Chand, but the Magistrate wanted the application in writing which Mr. Santanam was willing to give if he meant to grant the request. Mr. Keough would not promise but merely said, "when the application is given I would think about the matter." Mr. Santanam asked him, if he had made any rule not to allow prisoners even their food? Mr. Keough's only reply was that he would not answer any more question. It was only when, later, the Deputy Commissioner, was approached and appealed to on ground of humanity, that he issued orders that the accused might be given food and drink by their friends!

A Loyal Title-Holder.

On of the loyal title-holders of Bombay, who shall be nameless, has become so much overjoyed at the prospect of taking part in welcoming the Prince of Wales that he has donated several thousand rupees for the reception fund. His loyalty, however, does not stop with himself. He likes to see others too as loyal as himself. He is, therefore, said to have brought "pressure and persuasion" *a la Willingdon*, to bear on the workers of two of the mills under his control to make them donate 2½ p. c. of their monthly earnings to the Prince of Wales reception fund. Both men and women are affected by this compulsory philanthropy. The same sort of pressure is, we hear, to be brought to bear on the rest of the mills managed by this title-holder's firm. There is also the rumour that he is going to crown his distinguished career by donating a huge sum for anti-Non-Co-operation propaganda. If there is any truth in this report, non-cooperators will no doubt be profoundly grateful to him for all the help he will be rendering to the movement.

Thefts in Girgaum.

Elsewhere we publish a communication from a resident of Girgaum drawing attention to the depredations of thieves in and near Ambevadi. That such daring robberies should be taking place almost night after night in such a crowded locality as Girgaum and that too in the proximity of a Police Chowky, seems rather strange. What are the vigilant Police of the city doing? The one suspect arrested so far appears to have been apprehended not by the Police, but by the residents themselves? Either the guardians of public safety have become too lethargic or the gang or gangs at work in Girgaum are of an uncommonly desperate character. In any case, the Commissioner of Police would do well to turn his attention for a time to this locality and take requisite measures to reassure the residents of Girgaum who are passing anxious nights, awaiting whose turn it will be next to fall a victim!

IRISH ANNOUNCEMENT

RELEASE OF SINN FEIN INTERNEES

DELEGATES' OPINION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p. m., Oct. 16.

The Irish headquarters in London announced to-night that there would be no Committee meeting before the conference re-assembles on Monday. This is regarded as indicating that the Truce Committee has completed its task. It is indeed believed that its report was fully considered at to-day's meeting of the conference.

It is understood that the Irish delegates have not asked for the release of the interned Sinn Feiners, though they consider that their release would facilitate the negotiations. The Committee also is believed to have urged the necessity of increased co-operation between the Crown forces and the Irish Republican Army, as being the sole means of insuring the observance of truce.

ADJOURNMENT OF IRISH CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Oct. 16.

The Irish Conference met this morning and adjourned until the afternoon of October 17th.

IRISH PEACE PARLEY.

LABOURS OF TRUCE COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 15.

Mr. Michael Collins conferred with Mr. Churchill for one hour this afternoon and the Truce Committee sat till seven this evening. It is understood that considerable progress was made.

A PRELIMINARY CONFERENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 9 p.m., Oct. 14.

When the Irish Conference reopened at the Downing Street this morning, there was a smaller and quieter crowd. The Sinn Feiners arrived an hour late. It was explained that the reason was not because of any hitch, but because both the sides desired to hold a preliminary conference. The Conference lasted one and a half hours when it was adjourned until to-morrow.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., Oct. 16.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report states that the principal buying of silver during the week came from China where stocks, though ample for legitimate trade, were not sufficient to provide sudden calls which may be made on account of the large speculative commitments periodically made there. There have also been sales from China and India has done business both ways. The Continent has been a good seller. A strong bullish feeling exists in the United States regarding the prospects of the market.

The American Treasury purchases under the Pittman Act up to September 29th totalled approximately seventy-three and a half million fine ounces it is anticipated that the current year's Mexican production, which now appears to be on a firm basis, will rival that of 1911-12 exceeding eighty million ounces. A full effect of improving production has not been felt owing to the necessity to mint a large amount of new coins when redundant paper money has ceased to be a legal tender, but minting is at present suspended.

REFORMS IN PERSIAN GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., Oct. 16.

Reuter learns that the Persian Government has been reformed under the premiership of Kavam-es-Sultaneh. The Government declares that it will do its utmost to improve the feeling towards England. General situation is quiet.

BURGENLAND DISPUTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Oct. 16.

Vienna.—Under protocol settling the Burgenland dispute which was signed to-day Hungary engages to secure the handing over of the territory in tranquil state. When this has been done, Austria agrees that plebiscite shall be taken as regards national desire under the direction of the inter-Allied Military Commission.

CONFERENCE OF AMBASSADORS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 15.

The Conference of Ambassadors is meeting in Paris to-day to take cognisance of the proposed solution of the Silesian problem and to arrange for the execution of the decision reached.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SIR WILLIAM MEYER ON WORK OF INDIAN DELEGATES.

SCHEME OF ALLOCATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS.

From our Sunday Edition.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 15.

Sir William Meyer, in the course of an interview with Reuter's Representative on his return from Geneva, said that the work that had been done was solid and useful. The League had obtained considerable prestige by the reference of Upper Silesia to the Council. Whether that prestige would be maintained would depend upon the solution which had been proposed and its reception.

With regard to matters in which India was specially concerned, the resolutions passed by the Assembly regarding the stiffening of control of the opium traffic were, in the final form, quite acceptable to India. The Indian delegates had made themselves materially felt in the Finance Committee and had obtained a number of reductions in expenditure, and a resolution as regards paying greater attention to the representation of nationalities, including India, in the League secretariats.

Regarding the allocation of contributions among the constituent States of the League, the existing scheme was based on that of the universal postal union which was quite inappropriate and would be abolished subject to the necessary amendment of the covenant being duly ratified by the states concerned. It was proposed at present to replace it by a scheme which was favoured by the representatives of most of the contributory states concerned, but which imposed somewhat heavier burden on India and some other principal countries adhering to the League than the postal scheme did. The Indian delegates, however, had obtained the admission that this scheme could only be considered as being provisional, and that it should be replaced as soon as possible by one taking into fuller account the existing circumstances under which it might be hoped that India would not pay so much.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE LIKELY TO ATTEND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Oct. 16.

It is understood that, though a definite decision has not been reached Mr Lloyd George is likely to leave for Washington on or about November 5th.

NAVY LEAGUE'S MEMORANDUM.

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 15.

The Navy League has issued a memorandum discussing the limitation of armaments. It urges that the sea presents to mankind two extreme conceptions, namely, the possibilities of exercising the greatest power in the world, or a field for almost unlimited service which is essential to the well-being of all the nations. It considers that it would be far more correct to say that we live by sea-service than by sea-power, and asks whether nations could be persuaded to take a new view of the problem and so solve it.

AUSTRALIAN NAVAL REORGANISATION SCHEME.

NO FURTHER EXPANSION IN CONTEMPLATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

Melbourne.—The Commonwealth naval estimates shew that no further building is contemplated. The Federal Ministers replying to the questions in Parliament have denied the report circulated concerning the naval reorganization scheme under which it was stated that Singapore would become the base of the Pacific fleet.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION LAW.

FOREIGN STUDENTS EXEMPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p. m., Oct. 16.

Washington.—The Department of Labour has promulgated an order exempting the foreign students from the provisions of the immigration law as regards the quota for the immigrants.

PAYMENT OF GERMAN INDEMNITY.

COMMITTEE OF GUARANTEES' AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

Paris.—A Berlin message states that the Committee of Guarantees has reached an agreement with the German representatives regarding the payment of the instalments of the indemnity. Steps have been taken to prevent any action encouraging speculation on the fall of the mark

SILESIAN SETTLEMENT.

LEAGUE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

A MIXED COMMISSION TO SUPERVISE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p. m., Oct. 16.

Regarding the Upper Silesian settlement, Reuter learns authoritatively that the Council of the League recommends its proposals for meeting the economic difficulties which would arise from the proposal that the partition shall form the basis of the convention which it suggests should be concluded between Germany and Poland. The Council also proposes that the execution of these decisions should be supervised by a mixed commission of equal number of Poles and Germans from Upper Silesia, under a disinterested Chairman nominated by the League.

BRITAIN'S ACCEPTANCE OF LEAGUE'S RECOMMENDATIONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 2-30 p. m., Oct. 16.

Britain has notified France of her acceptance of the League's recommendations regarding the settlement of the Upper Silesian question without reservations. It is anticipated that the Inter-Allied Commission at Oppeln will begin to apply the League's decision in the course of the ensuing week.

FEELING IN GERMANY.

GERMAN PRESS QUANTINDI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 15.

Forecasts of the decision of the League regarding Upper Silesia have been received with an outburst of dissatisfaction in Germany. Newspapers in Berlin declare that Germany will never assent to "judicial murder" in Geneva. The hint of resignation by Premier Wirth is, however opposed by the socialists and the democrats as serving no useful purpose. It is reported in Berlin that many Germans are preparing to leave Silesia, fearing Polish attacks.

The French press pleads for the acceptance of the decision and declares that the excitement in Germany will probably die down when the Germans reflect that they are rebelling not against decisions of France but against the sentence of a world tribunal.

SILESIAN FRONTIERS.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF LEAGUE HANDED TO M. BRIAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 15.

Paris.—The League of Nations' recommendations have been handed to M. Briand who has communicated them to the British, Italian and Japanese Governments. It is semi-officially stated that the first part of the recommendations deals with the frontiers in accordance with the Versailles Treaty, and the second part concerns the economic stipulations which were not provided by the peace treaty which had not contemplated the limitation of sovereign rights once the territories had been defined. Accordingly the decision can only be taken by the Allies regarding the frontiers.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR'S VIEW.

"A EUROPEAN CALAMITY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 15.

Berlin.—The Inter-Allied Commission at Oppeln has issued an appeal to the people to accept the Silesian decision peacefully. It announces that it will deal sternly with acts of provocation and will not allow any public demonstrations whatever. Chancellor Wirth has informed the foreign press representatives that he will not resign, but the fate of the Government will be in the hands of the Reichstag. He described the partition of Silesia as a European calamity and miscarriage of justice likely to prejudice an honourable fulfilment of Germany's obligations to the Entente.

BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 16

The British unemployment returns for the week which ended on October 7th, shew the total of wholly unemployed reached 1,375,000. This is a decrease of thirty thousand compared with that of the previous week.

FAMINE RELIEF FOR RUSSIA.

INDIA'S PROPOSED CONTRIBUTION.

NEED OF BRITISH SUPERVISION.

From our Sunday Edition.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 15.

Presiding at a meeting at Savoy Hotel, at which Dr. Nansen again appealed for help for the famine-stricken areas of Russia, Sir Arthur Stanley said he had received that morning a message from India offering help if there were assurances with regard to British supervision of British gifts. An assurance by Dr. Nansen, who had suggested the appointment of a British commission to supervise the administration of British contributions, would clear the situation. Sir A. Stanley thought that from a humanitarian point of view Britain should now proceed and he hoped the Government would give its support.

INQUEST ON CAPT. C. W. READ.

VERDICT OF SUICIDE RETURNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Oct. 16.

At an inquest on Captain C. W. Read, Indian Army, who was killed by a tube train at Piccadilly Circus on October 13th, a verdict of "Suicide whilst of unsound mind" was returned. His mother gave evidence that Capt. Read was abnormal. He had been drinking heavily. She did not know anything about Court-martial in India.

A young woman stated that Capt. Read had talked to her of committing suicide because he did not want his mother to know about Court-martial in India for "joy-riding" in a motor car. It appears that he was put ashore at Aden for acute alcoholism. Capt. Read bought a hypodermic syringe in Alexandria for cocaine injections, but swore that he had never used it.

SETTLEMENT OF COAL CRISIS

ARBITRATOR'S AWARD IN FAVOUR OF OWNERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 12-50 p.m., Oct. 16.

The coal crisis which arose in South Wales owing to the fact that the owners expected that the Government subsidy would provide a contribution of further ten shillings per ton to the wages, has been settled. The owners had decided to refer the matter to arbitration on the invitation of the Mines Department, and the award of the arbitrator, Sir William Plender, has been given in their favour. The Mines Department had contended that the liability of the owners for September wages was 97.57 on the 1915 standard rates, the owners claiming that it should be 76.6. The award is expected to result in restarting numerous collieries and in easing the unemployment situation.

TRADE CONFERENCE.

OPENING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Oct. 16.

Brussels—The Executive Committee of the International Parliamentary Trade Conference has been opened by Mr. Franck, Minister for Colonies. Twenty countries were represented, including Britain, China, Japan, Portugal, France, Italy, Greece and Persia. A sub-committee has been appointed to draft the resolution of the Exchange question.

BENGAL IRON CO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., Oct. 15.

At a meeting of the Bengal Iron Company at Westminster to-day, dividend of ten per cent. was announced. The Chairman, Mr. Maclellan, said that he expected to increase the output materially in 1922. Valuable results were confidently anticipated The present unrest in India had more or less disturbing effect, but he did not view the future with apprehension.

DEATH OF DR. MONRO GIBSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 15.

The death is announced of Doctor Monro Gibson.

[The late Rev. Dr. John Monro Gibson M.A., D.D., LL.D., was born in Scotland in 1838. After a brilliant university career he entered the church, and worked as a colleague to Dr. William Taylor. He was the Moderator of the Presbyterian church of England in 1891 and 1892 and became president of the National Council of Free Churches in 1897.]

SECESSION OF TURKEY.

GREEKS' RETIREMENT.

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF AFGHAN DETACHMENTS.

From our Sunday Edition.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 16.

Smyrna.—The Greeks have reached the limit of their retirement and are preparing to winter fifty kilometres from Eskishahr. Though railway between Kutahia, Afiun-Karahissar, Kuchak has been repaired and the train has managed to reach Smyrna, the line is being subjected to constant attacks by Turkish irregulars, bands of whom are roving in the Greek zone, some even having appeared close to Smyrna, taking refuge in mountains when pursued.

According to a reliable report, detachments from Afghanistan have reached Turks and some of them took part in the recent fighting.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MESPOT

OFFICIAL REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. Oct. 16.

The official report on "public schools" of Mesopotamia for twelve months which ended last September, shows that there has been much activity and marked progress. As soon as the conditions became normal, attendance of practically every school increased. Several new schools had to be opened. Other new schools are being constructed and additional accommodation in existing schools is being provided. Progress has been most conspicuous in the department of higher education. Fully equipped secondary schools is now established in Baghdad. The final examination in July was conducted on the most modern lines and pupils acquitted themselves with distinction.

AT BUSRAH.

Similar developments have taken place at Busrah, while the secondary stage at Mosul and Kirkuk have been strengthened. Increased attention is also being given to technical education. New schools will be opened at Kirkuk and Busreh, and the schools at Baghdad will be equipped with thoroughly up-to-date plant for turning out apprentices with considerable technical knowledge for work in Government departments.

MINERAL OIL IN KIMBERLEY.

RUSH OF APPLICANTS FOR LICENSES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Oct. 16.

Melbourne.—The "Herald" reports that following the discovery of distinct traces of mineral oil in Kimberley district in West Australia, there has been a rush of applicants for oil-prospecting licenses. Leases covering hundred thousand square miles of the Western portion of the Northern territory adjoining Kimberley have also been applied for recently.

PRINCE'S NEW INDIAN TITLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 1-5 a. m., Oct. 17.

H.R.H. the King has appointed the Prince of Wales to extra Knight Grand Commanderships of Star of India and Indian Empire.

CABLE ITEMS

The "Manchester Guardian" has opened a Russian Famine Relief Fnd.

The Burmah Oil Company announces interim dividend at the rate of ten per cent.

Captain C. W. Read, home on leave from the Indian Army, was killed by a tube train at Piccadilly Circus to-day.

Melbourne.—The House of Representatives has authorised a loan of five millions terling Money is to be raised in London.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded Bronze Medals to Sepoy Surkhan for an attempted rescue of a man drowning in the Tigris at Mosul on July 4th., and to Mr. E. Dezilva, Sub-Inspector of Police in Ceylon, for rescuing an individual from the sea on April 13th.

According to the "Financier's" correspondent in Amsterdam, Rotterdamsche Lloyd has entered into community of interests with the German Australian lines and will run a joint ten-day service to East Indies.

In view of the serious depreciations of the stocks of rubber cotton held by the company at the end of the financial year, Messrs. Dunlop Rubber Company has intimated that the dividend on the preference shares will not be paid.

The deaths are announced of Col. Sir William Roe Hooper who was an Honorary Surgeon to the King and Major-General George Crawford Hogg of the Indian Military Service, who served in the Western command in several responsible capacities.

Messrs. Harrison and Crosfield shew a net profit for year ended June 30th, £164,468 sterling, from which have been paid full dividends of six per cent. on the cumulative preference shares, ten per cent. on the preferred ordinary shares, and seven-and-half per cent. on the deferred ordinary shares. £44,525 sterling is carried forward.

INDIANS IN E. AFRICA.

PROPOSED TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

TO BE SUBMITTED TO JOINT CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Oct. 16.

Nairobi.—It is rumoured that the following are the proposed terms of settlement of the Indian question:

(1) A basis of equal rights of all the civilised inhabitants.

(2) A common electoral roll of property on the electoral basis, but as a temporary measure there will be four Indian members of the Legislative Assembly.

(3) One Indian will be appointed member of the Exeutive Council.

(4) No segregation of commercial area or residential area.

(5) The immigration regulations shall be the same for the Europeans plus English test as for the voters' roll.

(6) The Highlands are to be reserved for the Europeans, but the area between Voi Yatta plains to be set aside for the Indians and restricted against the Europeans.

It is believed that the Europeans are willing to accept these terms, which it is understood are to be submitted to a joint conference. If no agrement is reached a Royal Commission will be appointed.

TRANSFER OF ADEN.

UNDER DISCUSSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 16.

Reuter understands that the questions of transferring administration of Aden from the Government of India to the Colonial Office and the possible administrative amalgamation of Aden and Somaliland are still under discussion.

Sir Geoffrey Archer, Governor of Somaliland, has just left London to confer with the Political Resident at Aden on these matters.

LORD LYTTON'S COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 15.

Lord Lytton's Indian Students' Committee continued their sittings to-day at the Armstrong College, Newcastle when Principal, Sir Theodore Morrison, was examined.

PROF. SILVAIN LEVI.

OBJECT OF HIS VISIT TO INDIA.

From our Sunday Edition.
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Oct. 15.

Paris.—Professor Silvain Levi, Director of Oriental Studies at Strasbourg, leaves for India on October 14th at the invitation of several universities.

His particular object will be to assist Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to organize in Bengal a centre of Asiatic humanism, where developments of civilisations will be studied especially from the point of view of India, and its historic expansion.

AUSTRIA'S FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW FINANCE MINISTER'S PROGRAMME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 12 noon, Oct. 15.

Vienna.—Guertler, the new Finance Minister, in a statement to the National Assembly, outlined a far-reaching programme which materialises the effort to restore the financial situation in Austria. He proposes gradually to reduce and ultimately to abolish food subsidies; to reorganise the administration by reducing the number of State officials; and to take a share in the export industries by the issue of an internal loan on the basis of that proposed by the League of Nations.

It is hoped that these with the addition of minor measures, will bring the banknote printing-presses to a standstill.

CANADIAN TRADE RETURN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.
Recd. 1-50 p.m., Oct. 16.

Ottawa.—The Canadian trade return for September gives a total value of 119 million dollars, being a decline of ninety-two millions compared with that of September last year. The total for the six months ending September was 721 millions, being a decline of 552 millions compared with the corresponding six months of last year.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

PUSSYFOOT, PROSECUTIONS AND PUERILITIES.

RAM LILA AND VOLUNTEERS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 8.

When I despatched my last letter Delhi had been whirled quite suddenly into a vortex of sensation by the arrests of (1) Maulana Ahmad Said, the energetic Secretary of the "Jamiat-i-Ulma-i-Hind," and a preacher and Theologian of no means repute; and (2) Maulvi Abdul Az'z, a graduate in Art and Law and a N.C.O. Pleader of Lucknow, who had recently accepted the post of the Secretary to the Provincial Khilafat Committee of Delhi, and whose zeal and earnest activity had, during a very short period, secured him, it is quite obvious, a very warm corner in the heart of the authorities. On the news of the arrest getting wind, a vast concourse, of Maulanas' sympathisers and admirers assembled outside the *Kotwali*, a place of great historic interest having retained its traditions and its ancient site during these centuries of turmoil and vicissitude since *shahjahan* built it and *Shidi Faulad Khan* the famous Kotwal made its very name turn criminals sick. The crowd presently swelled to thousands, and the pained and grim expression on the faces of those who impulsively haunted the place showed that there was work for non-co operators. A posse of national volunteers was told off to the scene and strict orders were issued to keep the crowd in check, and as far as possible disperse it by persuasion. Fortunately the Police made themselves scarce and although knots of gossip-mongers and others also did not disperse till late in the morning, (hanging about for a period of some 10 or 12 hours!) the volunteers remained at their post until the last man had slouched off home under the pale of dissolving darkness. And the watchful warders of the prisoners awakened them long before it was dawn in order to remove them to the Central Jail (another place of great historic interest, being the once famous *Haveli* of Asaf Khan, a redoubtable Commander of Moghul Forces) outside the city wall. The risky charge having thus been disposed of—and all under the magical effect of section 107 and 108 of the Cr. P. C., wonderful and all-powerful provisions of law!—the Kotwali lapsed into its usually sordidly composed mood to face any importunate inquirers after the 'new, captures'! Yes, these magical figures 144, Cr. P. C. and 107 and 108 Cr. P. C. have decidedly acquired a potency which they neither possessed in actual operation during the last half century and longer, nor were, I make bold to assert, ever intended by the pseudo-legislature which made them operative, to be applied to situations to which they are being freely applied now—in this reign of law and justice—or, I contend, the defunct Imperial Legislature would have not had the hardihood to waste its time and the country's money on framing the elaborate laws now known, and cursed and condemned as Repressive Acts! But Pythagoras was perfectly correct in positing that Numbers and therefore their corresponding figures were endowed with mysterious and magical values; for do we not see what uncanny potency 144 and other figures of this category possess for bewildering and persecuting honest patriots and 'exercising the daemon of Love of Liberty'! The trial has been put off to the 13th instant., an unlucky date!

PUSSYFOOT AND 'DRY DELHI.'

Some time ago while we were plunged in feverish political propaganda "Pussyfoot" swam into our ken, nay, burst upon the already "dry" horizon of Delhi like a belated comet with some other Yankee companions, and harangued the gaping 'teetotalers' of Delhi on three different occasions; once under the chairmanship of the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, whose 'dry' habits by the way were a matter of bewildering conjecture to Delhi. Mr. Johnson's presence and 'preaching' in our midst were regarded a sufficient novelty to excite interest, and although he spoke through and able interpreter of missionary manners, he was not refused a patient hearing by the Delhivallahs. On the two occasions I listened to him he scarcely dwelt on the superiority of sobriety over inebriacy, and hardly once mentioned anything about the bewitching toils of Bachhus; but he amused the audience with entertaining tales about Red Indians, and also attempted to give us some account of his sensational surival from —not in England but in America! We all admired the herculian efforts which characterised the Johnsonian crusade against drink, and thanked Heaven that India was spared the spectacles which Westerners witnessed every hour of their life owing to excessive drinking. It is true, one judging our national habits from our poetry (Persian and Urdu) would imagine as to be confirmed devotees of Dionysus; for whether it is Hafiz of Shiraz or Ghalib of Delhi "*mai-o-mina-o-saghar*" is an almost religious formulae to them. But for the juice of grapes as one of the stimulating themes the world would have been the poorer by great treasures of lofty verse. But the fact remains that we as a nation are neither gamblers nor inebriates, which is as much as no Western people can afford to boast. However, thanks largely to enterprising Brewers of England, we to are reduced to the necessity of combating the evils attendant upon extensive liquor-trade.

RAM LILA AND VOLUNTEERS.

Ram Lila or the Passion Play which annually revivifies the sacred memory of a great event which took place in the prehistoric days of our country—the Renunciation of Rama—is one of the most ardently cherished features of Delhi life. The first fortnight of October is annually marked in Delhi by a most elaborately enacted Passion Play Rama Lila in which the spectators play the important part of the 'populace.' *Rama, Lakshman, Sita* and all other characters of the play are daily led through the gaily decorated principal streets of the town, in a procession attended by brass bands to a temporarily improvised scene of action, outside the city wall for 11 days, (the entire period of action being divided into as many Acts), and the whole town turns out to witness the Play which continues from about 6 in the evening till sunset. All this time gorgeously dressed children and neatly clad old and young men and women either watch the play in the open or amuse themselves with sideshows or sample dainties in the confectionaries and when the close of the day is announced by exploding bowls, the spectators accompany the procession, which swells to thousands with bands playing and gymnasts and fencers and a large host of other streets performers displaying their talents in successive rings of admirers, back to the temple where the actors are supposed to stay. In front of the temple the vast concourse may be seen lounging on lawns or hanging about singers and performers until fireworks are let off to mark the end of day, and the next day the thread of the great story is resumed. All this requires elaborate managements, and in the days when national volunteers corps did not exist the Police had no light duties during these days. But since last year the Police, have—though not without making bones about it—surrendered to the volunteers, and the latter manage and march with the procession and otherwise apply themselves sedulously to the onerous duties of maintaining order both in and outside the town. Government Officials have been heard pronouncing unstinted panegyrics on the satisfactory conduct of the volunteers—and yet there exists Part II of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, by which 4 Corps had to be disbanded last year! Such is the irony of fate.

PUERILITIES.

It may not be known that Delhi is connected with Simla by telephone wires; and one quite unintentionally overhears a quantity of talk,—mere patrician puerilities, for know! A fair one was heard sibilating a sentence which she defied the listener to repeat correctly, provided the repetition were rapid—and it was "Instead of the sword-swallower swallowing the sword, the sword swallowed the sword-swaller!" "My word!" cried the other "whether I can repeat it or not, I dare you to repeat it within His Excellency, the Viceroy's hearing, and I bet for will despair of your expected invitation to the next Stateball." It is quite obvious; for has not truth a more venomous longue than untruth? His Excellency's rather pungent post-parandial speeches must be his only consolation since his powerful Executive Councillors have shoved him in the shade sumptuous banquets, state balls, and a breathless programme of entertainments must divide Lord Reading's time with 'more and ever more' arrivals of despatch boxes. But his lordship still professes to be *learning*—presumably from his apt tutors the big *tchinovniks*. By the time he has finished learning—there may remain no need for him to apply the theories and formulaes he may have learnt.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

"BRAN PIE."

The Excelsior Theatre has never been so full as it was on Saturday evening, since we had Mahatma Gandhi here a few months back.

Judging by the size, and enthusiasm of Saturday's audience, the Bandman Opera Company are proving an immense attraction. "Bran Pie" the first show to be presented, appears to be a "pie" of unusual dimensions, crammed full of wonderful things. Eighteen dips into "Bran Pie," and no flanks, was undoubtedly the order of the evening.

In the opening dip. We make the acquaintance, once again of Harry Reynolds the popular London operatic baritone who sings, "When the Pie was opened," etc.

Like all revues, plots are dispensed with and in this case the artistes so to speak, are constantly dipping into the "Pie," extracting winning numbers unceasingly. With such a combination of talent it would no doubt be difficult for them to do otherwise.

Madeline Rossister an old favourite with many of us in India-made on this occasion, her very welcome return to the Bombay stage. Whether in song, or dance she is equally delightful, and unquestionably an artiste to her finger tips. Her character studies in songs at the piano were the finest I have heard for a long long time.

Dora Dolaro in "Chong," "A Dialogue" and "A Vocal Dip" was quite charming.

In "A Disorderly Dip," and "A Dog's Day," we have the most laughable dips imaginable. I think the audience almost went into fits.

Eric Masters, Jack Crichton, Dan Mansfield, and Jerry Verno are great boys in this line of business. The vocal powers of Eric Masters in particular used on this occasion in burlesque were very fine indeed.

In "Bran Pie" the patter and jokes are very good. Were there anything wrong with the jokes, it perhaps would be, because they were a trifle on the spicy side, but to Bombay audiences of course, this would be pardonable. Musically and artistically, "Bran Pie" leaves little to be desired. With an augmented and improved orchestra under the able direction of Jean Desormes the evening's performance can be said to have been a great success.

THE DHARWAR CASE.

HON. ASST. TO GOVT. PLEADER RESIGNS.

Mr. B. R. Patwardhan, Honorary Assistant to Government Pleader, has written the following letter to the District Magistrate, Dharwar, through the Government Pleader:—

Sir,—Deeply moved as I am at the recent conviction of the accused (some of whom are my friends and brother pleaders) in the Dharwar riot case, I am not inclined to continue as an Honorary Assistant to Government Pleader, Dharward.

I am, herewith, returning my certificate of Honorary Assistant with thanks and I hope you will be good enough to accept the resignation of my post and oblige.

NON-COOPERATION & CHARKA.

THE MAHATMA'S REPLY TO THE POET.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

The Bard of Shantiniketan has contributed to the *Modern Review* a brilliant essay on the present movement. It is a series of world pictures which he alone can paint. It is an eloquent protest against authority, slave mentality or whatever description one gives of blind acceptance of a passing mania whether out of fear or hope. It is a welcome and wholesome reminder to all workers, that we must not be impatient, we must not impose authority no matter how great. The poet tells us summarily to reject anything and everything that does not appeal to our reason or heart. If we would gain Swaraj, we must stand for Truth as we know it at any cost. A reformer who is enraged because his message is not accepted must retire to the forest to learn how to watch, wait and pray. With all this one must heartily agree, and the Poet deserves the thanks of his countrymen for standing up for Truth and Reason. There is no doubt that our last state will be worse than our first, if we surrender our reason into somebody's keeping. And I would feel extremely sorry to discover, that the country had unthinkingly and blindly followed all I had said or done. I am quite conscious of the fact that blind surrender to love is often more mischievous than a forced surrender to the lash of the tyrant. There is hope for the slave of the brute, none for that of love. Love is needed to strengthen the weak, love becomes tyrannical when it exacts obedience from an unbeliever. To mutter a *mantra* without knowing its value is unmanly. It is good, therefore, that the poet has invited all who are slavishly *mimicking* the call of the *charka* boldly to declare their revolt. His essay serves as a warning to us all who in our impatience are betrayed into intolerance or even violence against those who differ from us. I regard the Poet as a sentinel warning us against the approach of enemies called Bigotry, Lethargy, Intolerance, Ignorance, Inertia and other members of that brood.

But whilst I agree with all that the Poet has said as to the necessity of watchfulness lest we cease to think, I must not be understood to endorse the proposition that there is any such blind obedience on a large scale in the country to-day. I have again and again appealed to reason, and let me assure him, that if happily the country has come to believe in the spinning-wheel as the giver of plenty, it has done so after laborious thinking, after great hesitation. I am not sure, that even now educated India has assimilated the truth underlying the *charkha*. He must not mistake the surface dirt for the substance underneath. Let him go deeper and see for himself, whether the *charkha* has been accepted from blind faith or from reasoned necessity.

I do indeed ask the Poet and the page to spin the wheel as a sacrament. When there is war, the poet lays down the lyre, the lawyer his law reports, the schoolboy his books. The Poet will sing the true note after the war is over, the lawyer will have occasion to go to his law books when people have time to fight among themselves. When a house is on fire, *all* the inmates go out, and each one takes up a bucket to quench the fire. When all about me are dying for want of food, the only occupation permissible to me is to feed the hungry. It is my conviction, that India is a house on fire, because its manhood is being daily scorched, it is dying of hunger because it has no work to buy food with. Khulna is starving not because the people cannot work, but because they have no work. The Ceded Districts are passing successively through a fourth famine, Orissa is a land suffering from chronic famines. Our cities are not India. India lives in her seven and a half lacs of villages, and the cities live upon the villages. They do not bring their wealth from other countries. The city people are brokers and commission agents for the big houses of Europe, America and Japan. The cities have co-operated with the latter in the bleeding process that has gone on for the past two hundred years. It is my belief based on experience, that India is daily growing poorer. The circulation about her feet and legs has almost stopped. And if we do not take care, she will collapse altogether.

To a people famishing and idle, the only acceptable form in which God can dare appear is work and promise of food as wages. God created man to work for his food, and said that those who ate without work were thieves. Eighty per cent. of India are compulsorily thieves half the year. Is it any wonder if India has become one vast prison? Hunger is the argument that is driving India to the spinning wheel. The call of the spinning wheel is the noblest of all, because it is the call of love. And love is Swaraj. The spinning wheel will 'curb the mind' when the time spent on necessary physical labour can be said to do so. We must think of millions who are to-day less than animals, who are almost in a dying state. The spinning wheel is the reviving draught for the millions of our dying countrymen and countrywomen. 'Why should I, who have no need to work for food, spin?' may be the question asked. Because I am eating what does not belong to me. I am living on the spoliation of my countrymen. Trace the course of every pice that finds its way into your pocket, and you will realise the truth of what I write. Swaraj has no meaning for the millions if they do not know how to employ their enforced idleness. The attainment of this Swaraj is possible within a short time, and it is so possible only by the revival of the spinning wheel.

I do want growth, I do want self-determination, I do want freedom, but I want all these for the soul. I doubt if the steel age is an advance upon the flint age. I am indifferent. It is the evolution of the soul to which the intellect and all our faculties have to be devoted. It have no difficulty in imagining the possibility of a man armoured after the modern style making some lasting and new discovery for mankind, but I have less difficulty in imagining the possibility of a man having nothing but a bit of flint and a nail for lighting his path or his matchlock ever singing new hymns of praise and delivering to an aching world a message of peace and good will upon earth. A plea for the spinning wheel is a plea for recognising the dignity of labour.

I claim that in losing the spinning wheel we lost our left lung. We are, therefore, suffering from galloping consumption. The restoration of the wheel arrests the progress of the fell disease. There are certain things which all must do in all climes. There are certain things which all must do in certain climes. The spinning wheel is the thing which all must turn in the Indian clime for the transition stage at any rate and the vast majority must for all time.

It was our love of foreign cloth that ousted the wheel from its position of dignity. Therefore I consider it a sin to wear foreign cloth. I must confess that I do not draw a sharp or any distinction between economics and ethics. Economics that hurt the moral well—being of an individual or a nation are immoral and therefore sinful. Thus the economics that permit one country to prey upon another are immoral. It is sinful to buy and use articles made by sweated labour. It is sinful to eat American wheat and let my neighbour the grain dealer starve for want of custom. Similarly it is sinful for me to wear the latest finery of Regent Street, when I know that if I had but worn the things woven by the neighbouring spinners and weavers, that would have clothed me, and fed and clothed them. On the knowledge of my sin bursting upon me, I must consign the foreign garments to the flames and thus purify myself, and thenceforth rest content with the rough Khadi made by my neighbours. On knowing that my neighbours may not, having given up the occupation, take kindly to the spinning wheel, I must take it up myself and thus make it popular.

I venture to suggest to the Poet, that the clothes I ask him to burn must be and are his. If they had to his knowledge belonged to the poor or the ill-clad, he would long ago have restored to the poor what was theirs. In burning my foreign clothes I burn my shame. I must refuse to insult the naked by giving them clothes they do not need, instead of giving them work which they sorely need. I will not commit the sin of becoming their patron, but on learning that I had assisted in impoverishing them, I would give them a privileged position and give them neither crumbs nor cast off clothing, but the best of my food and clothes and associate myself with them in work.

Nor is the scheme of non-co-operation or Swadeshi an exclusive doctrine. My modesty has prevented me from declaring from the house top that the message of non-co-operation, non-violence and Swadeshi is a message to the world. It must fall flat, if it does not bear fruit in the soil where it has been delivered. At the present moment India has nothing to share with the world save her degradation, pauperism and plagues. Is it her ancient Shastras that we should send to the world? Well, they are printed in many editions, and an incredulous and idolatrous world refuses to look at them, because we the heirs and custodians do not live them. Before therefore I can think of sharing with the world, I must possess. Our non-co-operation is neither with the English nor with the West. Our non-co-operation is with the system the English have established, with the material civilisation and its attendant greed and exploitation of the weak. Our non-co-operation is a retirement within ourselves. Our non-co-operation is a refusal to co-operate with the English administrators on their own terms. We say to them, 'Come and co-operate with us on our terms, and it will be well for us, for you and the world.' We must refuse to be lifted off our feet. A drowning man cannot save others. In order to be fit to save others, we must try to save ourselves. Indian nationalism is not exclusive, nor aggressive, nor destructive. It is health-giving, religious and therefore humanitarian. India must learn to live before she can aspire to die for humanity. The mice which helplessly find themselves between the cat's teeth acquire no merit from their enforced sacrifice.

True to his poetical instinct the poet lives for the morrow and would have us do likewise. He presents to our admiring gaze the beautiful picture of the birds early in the morning singing hymns of praise as they soar into the sky. These birds had their day's food and seared with rested wings in whose veins new blood had flown during the previous night. But I have had the pain of watching birds who for want of strength could not be coaxed even into a flutter of their wings. The human bird under the Indian sky gets up weaker than when he pretended to retire. For millions it is an eternal vigil or an eternal trance. It is an indescribably painful state which has to be experienced to be realised. I have found it impossible to soothe suffering patients with a song from Kabir. The hungry millions ask for one poem-invigorating food. They cannot be given it. They must earn it. And they can earn only by the sweat of their brow.

ALI BROTHERS' SESSION TRIAL.

MR. ALISTON TO CONDUCT PROSECUTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 15.

It is understood that Mr. Ross Aliston, Advocate-General of the United Provinces will conduct the prosecutions in the session trial of the Ali Brothers and other leaders on the 24th instant.

Nine new witnesses are to be submitted by crown including the Deputy Superintendent of Sulkot Valley, Assam to depose to Moulana Shaukat Ali's speech there in March 1921.

SIND PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

MRS. NAIDU TO PRESIDE.

(From our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 15.

The Sind Provincial Conference takes place at Mirpurkhas on the 24th, the 25th and the 26th inst. Mrs. Sorajini Naidu has been selected to preside.

Lala Lajpatrai, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Stokes will arrive in Sind on the 25th instant for a week's tour in the province.

FOREIGN CLOTHES FOR SMYRNA SUFFERERS.

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S APPEAL.

Mr. Ahmed Haji Siddick Khatri, Honorary Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee, writes to us for publication:—All the Mussulmans and those of our Hindu brethren who, instead of burning their foreign clothes, want to give them for good cause, are requested to send in their foreign clothes to the Central Khilafat Office Bombay. A cablegram has been sent to His Excellency Djami Bey enquiring whether or not the sufferers of Smyrna would accept to use the foreign clothes despatched from India. If reply is received in the affirmative, all foreign clothes so far received in this office will be immediately despatched. If not, the Central Committee will decide at its next meeting to be held on the 3rd November at Delhi how to dispose them off. All Muslims are requested to take a solemn pledge not to use foreign clothes but to discard them absolutely and to send them to this office without further delay.

PUBLIC MEETING IN SATARA.

ENDORSES KARACHI RESOLUTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

SATARA, Oct. 14.

Under the auspices of the Satara District Congress Committee, a public meeting was held in Satara on the 13th inst., under the presidency of Mr. Ashtaputre. About 5,000 citizens attended. Resolutions were passed affirming the All-India Congress Working Committees' resolution, endorsing the Karachi resolution and congratulating the Dharwar patriots, Gangadharrao Deshpande and Babasaheb Paranjpye for their incarceration for the National cause.

The meeting was peacefully conducted. The City Magistrate with some police officers and 40 armed constables and a number of policemen in and without uniform attended the meeting.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Akita Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 13th instant s.s. Hakata Maru arrived at Kobe on the 14th instant s.s. Tatsuno sailed for Colombo via Penang.

Messrs Deomal and Amanatlah, two zealous Shikarpur national workers were served with summons under sections 108 and 112 Cr. P. C. Their trial will commence on 18th instant before the District Magistrate of Sukkur. They have resolved not to recognize the court.

(Continued from Column 6.)

always sure of its subservience. If it had asserted its will, the Governor would have made a sorry exhibition by restoring this undesirable item in defiance of the Council or curtailed the expenditure. The Council knew the strength of its will and yet declined to assert it. The majority overwhelmed the brave 16 and 19 and betrayed their poor voters.

May I know whether the elected members who voted for this gigantic waste are responsible to the ryots who have elected them? Are the constituents prepared to call them to account for this betrayal and for this act of wasteful generosity?

It was ridiculous to see the Sind members present in Poona, otherwise irregular in their attendance, mustering strong on that day to vote for the grant. The Sindh Zemindar is known in the Council as a *jo-hukm* of the Government. It was interesting to see Mr. Baker, long a Collector in Sind, going round to them and talking to them; of course, none overheard the conversation. A ridiculous exhibition was made by 4 elected members—Messrs. Garud (Rao Bahadur), Pradhan, Haji and Dakhan Mohmed Panah (Sind Zemindar), who rose to advocate the grant without the least compunction, as if they held a brief from the Government. They had not even the courtesy to their constituents by remaining silent.

The whole voting was a foregone conclusion. It wore an appearance of stage management. The management was crowned by the arrival of the Governor in the gallery at the opportune time.

This is the history, as I have heard it and as I saw. The less said the better. It is useless to divine the motives and the forces that lay behind this disgraceful voting.

The Prince ought to be told of this waste even after the explicit declaration of his wishes. The Governor ought to respect the Prince's wishes: of does he want to make a grand show to conceal the gloom that will surely be cast by the people's resolution to boycott the visit? For whom is this show?

MORE OF "COOPERATION".

AN OBEDIENT COUNCIL.

HOW IT VOTED THE PRINCE OF WALES' GRANT.

(By an On-looker.)

Sir,—The "Times of India", while advocating simplicity and economy in the expenditure to be incurred on the reception of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, deprecated half-heartedly the valour of those, who in the face of all odds, withstood the influence of the Government and stood out consistently against the wasteful and lavish expenditure asked by the Government in this behalf from the Council. Division was called twice by these opponents of the waste, first on the enormous expenditure of Rs. 3,42,000 on the erection of a pavilion an amphitheatre and decoration; and second on the motion of reduction of the whole grant to Rs. 4 lakhs. The voting was 16 to 52, 19 to 54 on these occasions. His Excellency was sighted for the *first* time during the debates sitting in the gallery on that day. A very disagreeable exhibition was afforded, when about 40 or 50 troopers of various regiments marched by the Council door during the discussion of the Royal visit expenditure, up the back stairs, and into the gallery at the same time, when the Governor was sighted sitting and hearing in the gallery above the President. This exhibition was unfortunate and untoward, because it wore on its face an appearance of a moral and a mental pressure for a few of the members will speak or vote without restraint, when they see that they are being watched by the Governor himself.

I may at once mention that the presentation of this budget demand to the Council was a pure farce. The last Council met on the 25th of July and sat up to the 4th of August. It was widely known before that date, that the Prince of Wales was landing at Bombay—I believe the date was known too. Before that Council rose, 28th of September had been announced as the date of the next Council session. A Finance Committee—though nominal and with no powers to control expenditure—had been appointed early in August; and yet though the Council was so near, the Government cared little for its existence, directed an amount of 2½ lakhs to be spent on a pavilion and an amphitheatre about 50,000 on decorations, over 3 lakhs on electric lighting—¾ of a lakh on the Government House drainage and a bath to be spent, on their own authority without any previous sanction or vote of the Council. The arrangements for the enormous expenditure on the police and its special allowances aggregating about 1½ lakh of rupees had been already made. The Finance Committee was kept, I am credibly informed, in ignorance of all the intentions of the Government on the 26th and the 27th when it met before the date of the Council session. It was only after the Council met that it was brought to the notice of the private Finance Committee. It was not brought to the notice of the Council till the 3rd of October. It was not on the Agenda of the Council. In the Finance Committee there was a *united* protest from all the Indian members—against the huge expenditure of over 9 lakhs, the figure that was first placed before them. Except one European member and the Government members they were unanimously of opinion that not more than 4 lakhs should be spent. I am told that there was handed over to the Finance Member a written note by a non-official member of the Council and of the Finance Committee requesting the figure to be fixed at 4 lakhs. Of course, this member either voted with the Government or conveniently vanished at the voting—I believe the latter. No explanation of such a conduct is necessary! But the mockery of the whole procedure was, that the Government had spent the money or placed orders for its expenditure before the matter was placed before the Finance Committe for information or the Council for its vote or even before the Government of India was asked to permit withdrawal from the Provincial reserve: that the nearly unanimous protest raised before the Finance Committee was not only not acted upon, but was not disclosed by the Finance Member to the Council. The Council was blandly told that the money had been already spent, or, in other words, that their vote was a mere formality and a mockery. The Government thus challenged the self-respect of the Council and it won! The Council (except the 16 and the 19, who voted against and the officials and the Government members who were by rules of discipline bound to vote that way) neglected their duty and self-respect. It neglected to assert itself against the deliberate defiance and insult given by spending so vast an amount on tinsel show without its previous sanction. The elected members who voted for this grant were fully aware that famine was gnawing at the entrails of the people whose money was being so recklessly given away—they had been told 4 days before that famine expenditure alone had been 12 crores, that the provincial expenditure was at a very low ebb-bankrupt by nearly 1½ crores—they knew that the ryot was starving and yet for the ephemeral show and lighting gave away over 6½ lakhs. The public does not know, though the members of the Council did, that besides the 8¾ now sanctioned 1,10,000 have been sanctioned in February last by the Council in connection with the Royal visit and are available for Government House expenditure for the Prince of Wales' visit. A permanent drainage was wanted and 62,000 were asked for it in the name of the Prince. As if there were no decent baths in the superb Government House, Rs. 6,000 were wanted for a bath for H. R. H.—a sheer waste of money—a direct challenge to the Prince's own wish that little money should be spent on his reception. The House has given lavishly: and as one member quaintly expressed, the ryot and the cultivator pays 2½ lakhs in each division of the Presidency for the luxury of the Governor of Bombay and the sight-seeing of the city of Bombay. A sum of Rs. 8,83,000 stands thus sanctioned by an effete Council. It refused to assert its will. It meekly submitted to the dictation of the Government and the Governor to defy it again,

(Continued in Column 5.)

INDIANS IN JAPAN.

TANGIBLE EVIDENCE OF UNITY.

DR. SUDHINDRA BOSE INTERVIEWED.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKYO, Sept. 2.

"If ever there was a time when the heart of all India was beating in unison, it is now. Indians scattered all over the world are hearing the call of the Motherland. It is safe to say that a new day is dawning upon India," said Dr. Sudhindra Bose, M.A., Ph. D., in the course of a special interview granted to the Tokyo Representative of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Studying the problems of imperialism with special reference to the political and economical conditions of Asia, Dr. Bose whose articles in the "Modern Review" of Calcutta and other Indian journals have won for him the status of a popular writer, visited Annam, Combodia, Siam, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, China, Manchuria, Korea and Japan. When asked if the Indians in those countries of the East which the learned Doctor had already visited were keeping themselves in touch with the tremendous forces of patriotism that are sweeping the present day India, the Doctor replied: "In Bangkok there are two or three thousand Indians. A considerable number of them are labourers and night watchmen. When Mr. Gandhi made his first appeal for the Tilak Swaraj Fund, they were the first to subscribe and raise over 500 Ticals. Their example proved so infectious that the merchants and the businessmen later on copied their example and subscribed large sums.

"Again in Indo-China where there are at least eight or ten thousand Indians, chiefly from French possessions in India, we find them to be no less patriotic to India than those who live in British India. These Indians in distant foreign lands have heard the bugle call of the Motherland. They have raised subscriptions and have pledged to send monthly donations for the Cause. In Saigon alone they have raised over twenty thousand rupees. This is a concrete and tangible evidence of the fact that Indians whether under French rule or English rule, whether at home or abroad are now standing shoulder to shoulder and fighting for the common goal."

Some 18 years ago Dr. Bose then a lad of 17 and without any money, left the shores of Hindusthan with a sailor boy in earch of higher education. By the dint of hard work and the sweat of his brow, he plodded along and got the highest degrees. His work gradually secured the recognition of American educationists and since 1912 he has been engaged as a lecturer on political science at the State University of Iowa city which is near Chicago. Dr. Bose is the author of several books among them being "Some Aspects of British Rule in India," and "15 years in America." During his present trip he has been working as a Special Correspondent of "The Des Moines Register" and the "Evening Tribune," two prominent papers of Des Moines, U. S. A.

Last year he started for home to see his old mother who is on death bed. The British Consul in America allowed him to go to London and assured him as well as the State University of Iowa that he would easily be able to secure a British visa on his American passport to proceed to India for the purpose of visiting his mother. On his arrival in England the India Office refused respect the words of the British Consul America and denied him the privilege of going to India. Dr. Bose offered to furnish guarantee of non-interference with Indian politics and assured that he would be in India only two weeks, but all to no avail. The matter became so scandalous that the attention of Parliament was forced to this scandal. Mr. Burns, asked the Secretary of State, Mr Montagu, on the floor of the House of Commons why Dr. Bose should not be allowed to go to India. Mr. Montagu had to confess that he had nothing against him but since Dr. Bose has "renounced his British Indian nationality during the war and has become a nationalised American citizen he would do nothing to facilitate his going to India." Such is Imperialism in action.

JAPANESE RULE IN KOREA.

The trenchant remarks of Dr. Bose about the Japanese rule in Korea which he mercilessly criticized in an article contributed to the "Modern Review" of Calcutta and then reproduced by a number of anti-Japanese papers in the Far East, seem to have undergone a great change after studying things on the spot. When questioned on this burning question of the day, the Dr. said: "The Japanese are in the race for Colonial supremacy. They are therefore looked upon with suspicion and distrust by the Europeans. They think that Japan is trespassing upon their close preserves. Whether one believes in Japanese imperialism or not, it is impossible to escape the conclusion that Japan has done more for Korea within the last 16 years that she has been in charge of its destiny than any European power has done for its Colonial dependancy. Japan is entitled to credit for this. Of course whether the Koreans are happy and content under the Japanese rule and are willing to be assimilated by the Japanese is a different question."

In reply to a question about the plight of Indians in the Colonies flying the flag of Great Britain when compared to the treatment they receive in the French possessions in the East the learned Doctor opined: "Indians in the British Colonies such as Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin and other places I have visited are looked down upon as subject races. They are the victims of narrow-minded British colour prejudices and race prejudice but in Indo-China I have found a different situation altogether. There the Indians for equal work receive the same salaries as do the Frenchmen. They have no colour prejudice against the Indians. The Frenchmen come to their homes and the Indians visit the homes of Frenchmen."

EXPERIENCES IN JAPAN.

Asked about his experiences in Japan, Dr. Bose continued, "the Japanese are not very much different from the Indians, but the Japanese can teach India one thing, it is the supreme lesson of patriotism. There is no other country in the world so far as I know which is as loyal and patriotic as Japanese are to their country. They will do anything for their Motherland. They will sacrifice everything for the glory of their nation."

Dr. Bose spent the last 8 months travelling the countries of the Orient and studying the problems first hand. After a sojourn of 7 to 8 weeks in Japan interviewing politicians, educationists and a score of other prominent personages, he has leftfor America to rejoin the University where he teaches the following subjects: Colonial Government South American Republics, Oriental Politics and Civilization, East European Politics, and World Politics.

The spirit of self-help and self-reliance which had been the guiding star throughout his life, this self-made son of India never stood in need of an introduction during his brief stay in this country and wherever he went he was received with open arms and respect by all classes of Japanese people on whose sympathetic minds he has left an everlasting impression.

PROPOSED AMANSABHA IN NASIK.

CITIZENS' EMPHATIC CONDEMNATION

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 14.

A crowded mass meeting was held on Thursday night on the grounds of Chajibazar to condemn the proposed starting of Amansabha for Nasik District under official auspicies. The attendance was considerably larger than on the previous day and the proceedings were decidedly more lively. Mr. Shrikishen, Marwadi cloth merchant, presided and speakers included Messrs. R. G. Pradhan and Abhyankar, local pleaders. The principal speaker was one Mr. Sarolkar, a young local journalist who denounced the proposal as being reactionary. He put the question to the meeting with considerable rhetorical effect, "are you going to join Gulam Sabha?" Many voices answered "No."

A BOMBAY REMINISCENCE.

And as I listened to it, it called back to my memory another great event in Bombay, not so many years old, when my distinguished fellow journalist and chief, Mr. B. G. Horniman, delivered his great phillippic against giving a certificate to Lord Willingdon on behalf of the citizens of Bombay and how the citizens who had assembled at Shantaram's Chawl in their thousands gave their answers in clear and unmistakable voices to Mr. Horniman's question after question—"Are you going to the Town Hall," "Do you want to give a certificate to Lord Willingdon" and so on. The echoes rang in my ears as I beheld last night the touching spectacle of hundreds of men of Nasik, young and old alike, come to register their determination to defeat the selfish attempts of reactionary officials and sycophants. The people, with one voice acclaimed their resolve to adhere to the programme of non-violence, non-co-operation and rent the air with cries of Gandhi Maharaj ki jai. investing the proceedings with a solemn dignity that was truly remarkable. The Chairman announced that any speaker who wanted to say anything in favour of the proposed sabha might address the meeting and that they would be given absolutely patient and uninterrupted hearing. But nobody was forthcoming.

A CONDEMNATION.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan. who spoke on behalf of his liberal league. condemned in emphatic terms the proposal to start the Sabha. He said the idea had originated in the fertile brain of Mr. Simcox, the Collector and he had called a private preliminary meeting at his office to which the speaker had been invited but that he refused to attend it. Mr. Pradhan declared that there was no need for any league or sabha and if one were started it would do no good to anyone. He strongly criticised some of the signatories, particularly Mr Murphy. Sessions. Judge and other judges for forgetting the responsibility of their high position, which demanded strict impartiality and integrity of purpose. Mr. Pradhan said how Mr. Murphy had excused himself from taking active part in the District Famine Committee's work, pleading his position, and the speaker wished that Mr. Murphy had displayed the same discretion and good sense and had refrained from putting his signature to the official and officious circular.

After Mr. Pradhan, Mr. A. Abhyankar, pleader, made a witty speech, provoking much laughter in telling people not to join the proposed league. After him others spoke and the meeting dispersed at a late hour. Very many prominent and influential men of the town were again present and the tenor of the proceedings showed that the people were determined to give a wide berth to the proposed league and join in larger numbers the local Rashtriya Sabha.

A PSEUDO SUPERINTENDENT.

One S. W. Joyce, represented himself as Superintendent of Police of Meanwali, Punjab, and purchased goods valued Rs. 2,873 from Messrs. Evans Fraser and Company. He further asked for Rs. 326 in cash and passed a cheque for Rs. 3,200 on Messrs. Cox and Co. He took away with him goods worth Rs. 1,420 and cash and left instructions that the remaining goods be sent to the Taj Mahal Hotel which being done, they were informed that no such man lived there. The cheque too was dishonoured by the bank. The cheque belonged to the book of Mr. S. V. Jones, ex-Captain S. and T.

THE PRINCE & PARSIS.

Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha asks us to publish the following Open Letter to the Director of Information.

Sir,—The proposed Parsi address to the Prince is now the topic of the town. It is freely said even in Indian Bazars, that the proposed address is essentially official.

This impression, this expression, this affirmation are not at all creditable to the Government of Sir George Lloyd; and it seems almost certain, that the Government of Bombay, and of India are deluded on this matter. If further proofs be needed, they are tendered below:—It is now openly said, that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy and his friends assured the Authorities, that they were voicing the feelings of the whole Parsi community, when they were offering the address for the acceptance of the Prince! Was this correct? No, Sir!

(1) For, Sir Jamsetjee cannot contradict this statement, that even before he approached the Board of Trustees or the Government, he was advised by some of his intimate friends to abandon his idea!

(2) He was also advised by Mr. H. P. Mody, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Solicitor, Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Solicitor, and self not to ignore the growing opposition!

(3) Further, Sir Jamsetjee and the Trustees had before them the Protest on the 6th of August.

(4) And, if as Sir Jamsetjee contended, that there was no opposition, where was the earthly necessity of hatching the requisition in private, and securing signatures thereon, not in open day light, but in Clubs, family circles, schools, social functions etc! It is thus perfectly clear, that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy did know, that there was the opposition; in fact he was warned about it, he and his friends ignored it light-heartedly, and evidently misinformed the Government, that the community as a whole was in favour of the Address!

Now at the eleventh hour, the Trustees have published the Requisition! It is intended, not so much for the information of the people, as to secure more signatures thereon! Please note, Mr. Director, that this procedure is wholly novel. It signifies the Trustees' anxiety to secure more support! We know for a fact, that boys and girls were made to sign the requisition! We can't get an inspection! And no wonder, that there might be the repetition of the previous procedure! Kindly note, Mr. Director, how the Trustees are shutting out the Truth from the people. They refer to the Requisition. Do they publicly acknowledge the receipt or the existence of the Protest? The Trustees are simply the custodians of Communal Funds. Can they pose to be the custodians or mouthpiece of the community's political conscience? Even today, are not Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy and the other Trustees warned by some of the leading Parsis—the Trustees' own friends, admirers and supporters—to *abstain from giving a communal address*, and to present it in the name of friends and admirers? Does Sir Jamsetjee hope to ride rough shod over us? Can he or his colleagues trample over the rights of the community in this arbitrary way? If for every important communal or religious matter, the High Court insists on convening a meeting of the community to ascertain its wishes, can Sir Jamsetjee and his colleagues break that age-honoured custom and procedure, and present an address without ascertaining the wishes of the Parsis in a duly convened meeting of the community?

Mr. Director, I have addressed this third letter with a view to place all the facts before the Government, so that they may know precisely, how they have been deluded in the matter, and how the intelligent and independent sections of the community are entirely opposed to the presentation of a Communal Address. Yet Sir Jamsetjee is obdurate, and this necessitates us to publish these facts, much against our wish. There is a lot to say yet; but I refrain from writing at present, in the hope, that Sir George Lloyd, with his characteristic shrewdness, will see through the whole case, gauge the value of Sir Jamsetjee's assurances and assertions in this matter, and end this unpleasant controversy by announcing through you, that under the circumstances a *Communal Address* cannot be accepted. It is understood, that Sir Jamsetjee and his colleagues are at liberty to present an Address to the Prince in the name and on behalf of friends and admirers.—Yours, etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

THE DHARWAR CASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Every one who has read the reports of the Dharwar case from the beginning to the end or who has knowledge of the status of some of the accused cannot but feel with you that there has been serious miscarriage of justice. You appear to throw, however, all the onus of the injustice on the Judge and here, I am afraid, many will differ from you. A good deal of it must be borne by the accused themselves who refused to help the judge through sheer obstinacy. There is a certain amount of heroism in being obstinate, but I would not consider it praiseworthy as you do. It is to be pitied.

It may be at once admitted that while the case was in the hands of the Magistrate, the treatment of the accused and their pleaders was such as to exasperate them but the same cannot be said of the case when it was taken to the Sessions. There the judge appeared to be very anxious to give all facilities to the accused to lead evidence on their behalf, but the accused persistently refused to do it. It cannot be argued that they had no faith in the Court's power to do them justice, for they again and again requested the Court to summon certain witnesses. Why did not the accused themselves call them? If they had no faith in the Court why did they make long statements arguing the evidence of the prosecution in detail and making grave allegations against the Sub-Inspector, and the District Magistrate not sparing even the judge before whom they were tried? Some of the accused are pleaders with some standing and they ought to understand that allegations not backed by any evidence are as worthless as an annonymous letter. In every criminal trial the accused always present the plea that the prosecution witnesses are swayed by private grudge against them. If the accused do not support the statement by evidence, the judge is helpless. I wish the judge had in this case risen above the letter of law and tried to probe deeper in the matter, but it seems he was afraid of creating a bad precedent.

I am not writing this to defend the judge or the prosecution but rather to show that the accused swayed by wrong notions of non-cooperation chose a wrong path. This is the second occasion when miscarriage of justice is allowed by suppressing important evidence. The first was at the time of the Hunter Committee's investigations. Being irritated by the Government's refusal to set free Drs. Kitchlew, Satyapal and others, the Congress Committee refused to lead any evidence. If the large number pages of the Congress Committee's report had been incorporated in the Hunter Committee's report, the hands of the minority members would have been immensely strengthened. Even in the present case if one is allowed to read between the lines of the judgment, one would carry an impression that backed with evidence from the defence side the judge would have acquitted a large number if not all of the accused.

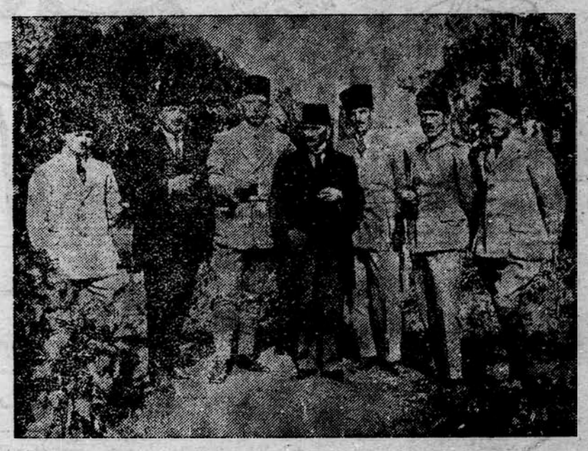
There are two courses open to the accused in such cases. One is that of Mr. Gandhi—to make a statement denying or accepting the charge and then refusing to take any part in the trial. The other is that followed by Mr. N. C. Kelkar in the Shirval case or by Mr. Cholkar of Nagpur—to lead all possible evidence in their favour. Much can be said in favour of both these ways. The first would be the right course in a case like that of Ali brothers where the charge is that of Sedition, but if the police aim at the game of injuring the reputation of the accused by bringing in charges of riot, arson, perjury or criminal intimidation, the second would be preferable. In any case it would be wrong to take up an intermediate course as the accused did in the Dharwar trial. In all political trials, the accused ought to remember that their real judge is not the person occupying the chair in the Court but the public outside and the evidence they lead is intended not for the benefit of the gentleman with a gown on but for the public. It is, therefore, the duty of all accused in such cases to file all possible evidence. When Mr. Tilak presented extracts after extracts of Anglo-Indian newspapers in his trial in 1908 or made a long speech for about a week, he was quite aware of the fate before him, but he remembered that his real trial was not before Justice Dewar and the seven men in the Jury, but before the people of India and the people of England. He cared for a verdict higher than that of the Jury and tried his best to help that verdict.

It would have been better if the accused in the Dharwar case had taken a lesson from Mr. Tilak's life. But they did not and the result is that the public sees the facilities given by the judge, and the obstinate refusal of the accused and excepting in the few cases where the accused are personally known. They come to a decision not necessarily favourable to the accused. I hope the lesson is not lost on the political workers.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. PARANJPYE.

Bombay, October 14.

LEADERS OF THE TURKISH NATIONALISTS IN ASIA MINOR.



Courtesy.— "The Sphere."

This picture shows a group of the Turkish Nationalist leaders who are responsible for the conduct of the campaign against the Greeks in Angora. Mustapha Kemal Pasha is the small figure in the centre of the group, and on his right is Bekir Sami Bey.

A CERTIFICATE T THE POLICE.

FINDINGS OF MILL DISTURBANCE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

The Report of the Committee, presided over by Sir William Ayling, appointed by Government to enquire into the disturbances in Mill area in July last is published for general information. The Committee attributes the disturbances to mill strikers or certain section of them and their sympathisers and they are forced to this conclusion less by direct evidence of the police than by the consideration of circumstances of the case. The measures taken by the police are held justified and the Committee observes that the key-note of police action throughout the disturbances appears to have been extreme forbearance. The only criticism which the Committee makes on the policy of the police is that the services of Leinster Regiment should have been obtained earlier than they were required. The Committee commend to the notice of the Government the memorandum prepared by Mr. Pelly, Commissioner of Police, regarding the inadequacy of the strength of the City Police force to deal with the disturbances of the kind they investigated.

HE TEAMS.

The Rest:—Goal: Perry (Bombay Gymkhana); Backs: Littlewood (Embarkation Staff) and Newby (Brigade Staff) Halves: Prattem (Embarkation Staff), De La Nougerede (Y. M. C. A.) and Harte (R.G.A.); Forwards: Jeffries (Brigade Staff), Mayo (Y. M. C. A., Stedman (Bombay Gymkhana), P. Bradley (Bombay Gymkhana) and Munro (Brigade Staff).

K. S. L. I.—Goal: Smith; Backs. Evans and Lewis; Halves: Flavell, Carter and Tranter, Forwards: Millard, Lea, Newman, Threadgold and Edwards.

Referee: Sergt.-Major Elkins.

A NOTED BOMBAY ARTIST.

The late Mr. A. M. Mali.

The Indian art world has sustained a heavy loss in the death, at Kolhapur on 22nd August last, at a comparatively early age, of Mr. Anant Malhar Mali, one of the prominent artists of Bombay, son of an artist, the late Mr. Mali had the finishing touch given to his education in the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay. Several of his paintings were exhibited at the annual exhibitions of the Bombay Art Society and some of them were considered to be of exceptional merit. Mr. Mali excelled in depicting scenes from the Hindu epics and his masterly picture of "Jatayu's fight with Ravan" will be recalled to memory by many as typical of his artistic successes. Mr. Mali was closely connected with "Hindi Punch" and not a few of the familiar cartoons in that journal were from his pen.

THE COIMBATORE PLEADER LET ON BAIL.

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

Mr. N. S. Ramaswami Iyengar, High Court Vakil, Coimbatore, against whom a warrant had been issued for alleged offences under sections 124, 153A, and 505 I.P.C., in respect of a letter appearing in the "Hindu" of 25th of August last, surrendered himself before the High Court to-day. An application was made on his behalf before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for bail and His Worship granted the bail on two sureties of Rs. 2,000 each.

REGISTRARS OF PANCHAYATS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 14.

The Madras Government have agreed to the proposal of appointment of presidents of taluq boards as registrars of the panchayats in their respective jurisdictions.

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

DEFENCE ADDRESS CONTINUING.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 14.

To-day is the fourth day of Mr. Azad's arguments on behalf of defence in the Malegaon Riot Case. Both yesterday and to-day were devoted by counsel to comment on the evidence of prosecution witnesses and pointing out many inconsistencies and contradictions in that evidence. On the Court reassembling to-day it adjourned shortly after for ten minutes to enable Mr. Azad, who was bitten in the morning by his dog, suspected to have developed rabies to be examined by the Civil Surgeon at the suggestion of the judge. The wound is not serious, though the Civil Surgeon has advised him to proceed without loss of time to Kasauli for treatment. In the meantime, he is being attended to at the local Civil Hospital. It appears that the dog, which was immediately shot dead, had already bitten two more persons, including Mr. Azad's typist. It also appears that the number of cases bitten by mad dogs is on the increase and that several cases have been treated at the Civil Hospital. In one case a little boy of eight or nine years died about a week ago developing Hydrophobia as a result of being bitten by a mad dog.

On the court resuming after a short adjournment Mr. Azad continued his arguments. He particularly dealt with the evidence on the point of conspiracy and common object and showed that discrepancies in the evidence of principal witnesses were too many and glaring to sustain the theory of the prosecution. Mr. Azad was also dealing with the evidence against accused, numbering about fifty, against whom witnesses have deposed on graver charges of murder, arson, abetment of arson, and grievous hurt when the Court rose for the day.

KACHARIGAON GARDEN "COOLIES"

TACTFUL HANDLING OF SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)

TEZPUR, Oct. 15.

Tactful handling of the situation by Mr. Laine. Deputy Commissioner has secured the return of the Kacharigaon tea garden coolies numbering 749 who had arrived here after downing tools.

The coolies before entering the town were met by the Congress volunteers who at the instance of Mr. Laine fed them. Mr. Laine then called some leading men of the town and Secretary, Local Congress Committee, to hear the grievances of the strikers. The coolies represented their hardships due to low wages and absence of usual Sunday holidays but expressed willingness to return to work provided they were given a living wage. The Deputy Commissioner assured them that he would see matters set right and sent the coolies back to the garden by a special train.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF LAHORE CITIZENS.

WORKING COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION ENDORSED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Oct. 14.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Lahore attended by prominent Non-Co-operators of the Province was held last night under the Presidency of Lala Lajpat Rai when a resolution was passed endorsing the resolution of the All-India Congress Working Committee adopted at Bombay and calling upon people to leave Civil, Police, and Military service under Government, declaring it sinful to serve under a Government which was responsible for the Punjab and the Khilafat wrongs and which used the Police and the Soldiers to enslave them and other communities of Asia and kill their own brothers.

The resolution was moved by Kumari Lajjawati, Principal, Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Jullundur, and supported by prominent Non-Co-operators of the Province including Pandit Neki Ram Sharma, Aga Mohamed Safdar and Lala Ruchiram Sahni, Retired Professor, Government College, Lahore.

PUBLIC MEETING AT AMRAOTI.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI. OCT. 15.

A huge public meeting was held on Monday, Doctor Varhadpande presiding. The resolution of the All-India Congress Working Committee was passed unanimously. A second resolution requesting practising pleaders to resign their offices in different congress bodies in pursuance of the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi was passed by a tremendous majority. Seth Dharamchand, Bhaiyalal, Nandkishor, Kashfudduji Enlikaprosad, Satrajit Kesheorao, were the prominent speakers..

STATUTE LAW OF INDIA.

COMMITTEE FOR REVISION.

The following *resolution* has been issued by the Government of India:—With the approval of the Secretary of State, the Governor-General-in-Council has decided to establish a committee to deal with the question of Statute Law revision. The functions of the committee will be to prepare for the consideration of Government such measures of consolidation and clarification as may be necessary to secure the highest attainable standard of formal perfection in the Statute Law of India. In several branches of the Law consolidation has long been overdue and the committee will find a wide field of activity immediately available. Indeed the Governor-General-in-Council would suggest that the preparation of a bill consolidating the existing law relating to merchant shipping with such amendments therein as are necessitated or rendered desirable by the enactment of the English statutes since 1895 on the same subject should form the first duty undertaken by the committee. This will be a work of no small magnitude and importance. Under the conditions resulting from the establishment of the Reformed Constitution increasing importance will attach hereafter to the periodical examination and revision of the Statute Book and the Government of India hope that the committee will take its place as a permanent feature of the legislative machinery of the country. The first president of the committee will be the Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., President of the Council of State and His Excellency the Governor-General has nominated the following members of the Indian Legislature to be the first members.

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

1. The Hon. Sir Benode Chandra Mitter, Kt.; (2) The Hon. Nawab Muhammad Abdul Majid, C. I. E.; (3) Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, K. C. S. I., C. I. E., M. L. A.; (4) Munshi Iswar Saran, M. L. A.; (5) Dr. H. S. Gour, M. L. A.; and (6) The Hon. Mr. H. Moncrieff Smith, C. I. E., I. C. S.,

It will rest with the President to determine all questions of procedure and to fix the time and place of meetings. It will also be open to him to transact business by correspondence in lieu of by meeting and also to constitute sub-committees to deal with special subjects if that course appears to be desirable.

For meetings held when the Legislature is not in session the travelling and daily allowances of the non-official members of the committee will be regulated in accordance with the Finance Department Resolution No. 951/EB, dated 15th July, 1921.

THE NEW LIGHT OF ASIA.

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF GANDHISM.

(FROM "THE NATION," NEW YORK.)

The Indian event of unique significance to mankind is not the serious Malabar rising, but the work of Gandhi and his non-cooperation movement. In an age men call cynical, materialistic and disillusioned, the national hero and leader of India is a saint whose singular devotion, unselfishness and spiritual power have won him the almost superstitious reverence of his own people and the respect of the most sceptical critics. At a time when the Western world is unable to think of concerted resistance in other terms than those of war, Gandhi has been able to persuade the organised Indian National movement to use non-cooperation as its weapon. The freedom of India, he realises, may have to spring from the blood of her heroes, but he pleads "Let it be said by coming generations that the only blood shed was our own." Not only violence of deeds but of thought is a spiritual weakness. The brave man will renounce hate even of the oppressor.

But this spritual weapon is also intensely practical. Having begun with the renunciation of British titles by Hindoo patriots, non-cooperation will march step by step, as Indian support may warrant any British resistance, to a general strike more thorough going than any Western nation has seen. Before such a strike, properly organised, the British garrison in India would be powerless.

At present the best known activity of the non-cooperators is the boycott of foreign cloth and the effort to revive hand weaving in order to win for India something like economic independence. Gandhi himself dramatically inaugurated the boycott on August 1 by lighting a great bonfire of foreign cloth. Much of the 4,000,000 fund raised by the National Congress is to go for the purchase of looms for those who will make homespun. Gandhi urges this reversion to domestic industry not merely as a tactical means to bring pressure on Britain. Japanese cloth as well as English is under the ban. The non-cooperators see in the revival of handweaving a return to economic independence. India's bitter poverty dates from the destruction of her ancient looms. It will, they believe, end when spinning mills hum in the peasant cottages; and with domestic manufacture will return native art which machinery destroyed. The necessity of foreigh trade is recognised; it is only on foreign cloth that the boycott falls.

But the boycott is only one of the many remarkable phases of the movement which seeks Hindu-Moslem fraternity, establishes national schools, breaks down the worst barriers of caste and fights the opium and liquor traffic. Mr. Gandhi has announced that the time may soon come when he himself will feel compelled to practise the duty of civil disobedience to the laws of an unjust state. Already men are in prison because in accordance with the recommendation of the last National Congress they would not defend themselves in the British courts. The same Congress solemnly urged all Indian soldiers, in the event of British hostilities against the Turkish Government of Angora, to refuse all service. This particular sensitiveness to the relations between British Empire and Turkey is inspired not only by Moslem concern for the sanctity of the Caliphate but by Indian concern, Hindu as well as Moslem, that Indian resources of men and money should not be wasted in Imperial wars. The nationalist movement also appears to be behind the numerous strikes whose primary cause is the miserable condition of the workers. But in all this Gandhi has kept his own soul free from hate. The literaure of revolution contains no documents so uncompromising, yet so reasonable and sweet-spirited, as his Letter to Every Englishman and his appeals to the cloth merchants and consumers.

So much one can affirm with reasonable certainty in spite of meagre and often contradictory despatches from British sources. And even fair-minded critics admit that the Nationalist movement has accomplished what a few years ago would have seemed miraculous. But for the future they have doubts. India, they remind us, far more truly than Italy before Mazzini, is a geographical expression. The people are desperately poor, illiterate, divided by caste, religion and language. The more prosperous elements of the community stand aloof from the austere and sacrificial demands of Mahatma Gandhi. (Has it not been ever thus with great religious movements?) But, the critics continue, the masses have not so much caught Gandhi's spirit as lowered him to the level of a wonder-working saint. They do not carry non-co-operation in orderly fashion. Such spontaneous strikes as that of Assam have inconvenienced the British but they have brought enormous suffering on the natives. Gandhi may preach peaceful resistance, but inevitably his agitation stirs up violence. He himself has recognised that his comrades do not share his religious views on this matter and has denounced the English for disarming the people. In particular, the critics allege that the union of Moslems and Hindus is very superficial. In making his own the religious question of the Caliphate, Gandhi is playing with dangerous fires of Moslem fanaticism. An English critic even alleges that the Ali Brothers, Gandhi's Moslem aids, are more interested in Pan-Islam than in united India. Finally, Gandhi's attempt to revive handweaving is criticised and he is reproached for his lack of a constructive programme for an independent India. He, they say, is a saint, and like most saints, with all his powers of leadership, he is essentially and in the noblest sense an anarchist. His supreme tragedy may yet be not persecution by the British but a choice between rejection by his own people of renunciation of his cherished ideals.

We have summarised these criticisms not because we accept any or all of them, but because they matter profoundly. The complete verdict on the course of Indian nationalism can only be written by time. But even now it is possible to say that British, or rather Western, Imperialism is doomed. We are witnessing one of the great historic movements of our time in the awakening of Asia. However that awakening manifests itself in India, whether in the slow or constitutional progress of the Moderates; the spontaneous revolt, half blind and often violent, of exploited workers and hungry peasants, or the ordered resistance, spiritual and economic, of the non-co-operators, the struggle of those long-oppressed deserves the sympathetic understanding of every man who waits for a new birth of freedom in every land. But if the triumph of India should mean the triumph of the spirit and method of Gandhi, then, indeed, would a new day dawn for all mankind. For war would be shown to be as unnecessary for winning the outer semblance of freedom, as it is destructive to the realisation of its inner spirit.

MALABAR SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

PROGRESS OF TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Oct. 14.

The Special Tribunal reassembling to-day recorded the statement of the accused in the case in which 16 Moplahs and one Hindu were charged with unlawful assembly and mischief by fire in Wallavnad Taluq where they fired to an arrack shop. The Court discharged the accused Hindu and one Moplah and framed charge against the rest and posted the case for the 19th for defence evidence.

The next case taken up was one in which 3 Moplahs were charged with dacoity. The accused with a hundred others committed dacoity in the House of a Numbudari in Wallavnad Taluq on 23rd August last. The evidence of some prosecution witnesses was recorded.

MORE TROOPS FOR MALABAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

A telegram received at Army Headquarters from the officer Commanding Madras District reporting the situation in Malabar till seven last evening, says that a section of armoured cars, wireless sets, and composite Burma Battalion, half draught Mule Corps, 9th Field Company, Second Sappers and Miners, less one platoon and a section of casualty-clearing station arrived in Malabar and that a ford van company was due at 5 last evening.

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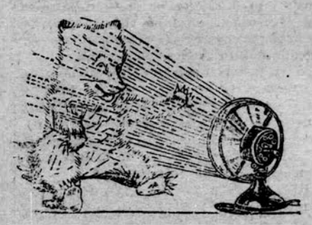

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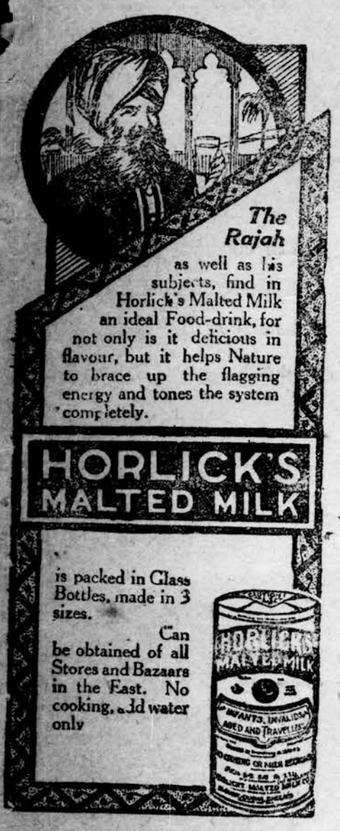
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MESSAGE OF THE GITA.

THE MESSAGE OF THE BHAGAVAD GITA—By Lala Lajpatrai—Published by Rangildas M. Kapadia.

The stirring message of the Gita surely needs to be repeated to the Indian nation which is likely to be otherwise lost at this juncture in an indecision caused by its doubts and fears. And no Indian is better fitted to deliver that noble message in its modern form than the Lala who has endeared himself to the country by his wholehearted devotion as by the innumerable sacrifices in the cause of the people he loves so well.

The Bhagewad Gita has been interpreted and commented upon by various writers in different times and ages and the lengthy disquisitions and hair splitting distinctions of these commentators have been the joy and the despair alike of the fly minds. But to interpret the inner meaning of that message to the soul of a hungry and eagerly expectant nation is the self-imposed task of the noble patriot, who in the stirring diction of which he is a past master now seeks in this book to rouse his lethargic and hesitating countrymen to such action as must perforce lead to the redress of the wrongs done to his Motherland. Young India will be surely a nobler and purer India if she takes the Lala's interpretation of the Message of the Gita to heart and follows the uncompromisingly stern and daring path he points out in these pages. We recommend the book to all patriotic Indians who desire to have their doubts cleared. For, their doubts as well as their fears will surely be chased away by a careful study of this excellent book.

TEACHING OF SHREE KRISHNA.

SHRI KRISHNA—The Saviour of Humanity, by Prof. T. L. Vaswani. Ganesh & Co. Publishers, Madras 1921.

Prof. Vaswani is already well-known as a stubborn fighter for India's freedom. In his already published works the "Gospel of Freedom" and the "Secret of Asia," he has given us an idea of how India can develop her own civilization on her own lines, of injury to none, of simplicity, of knowledge and of noble ideas. In the present work the Professor has brought together a number of small essays which, as he says, "carry the force of aspiration towards a spiritual ideal." In his opinion under the present circumstances of excitement and transition in India it is vitally necessary that the Indian people keep a secure hold on the national Dharma—the spiritual life. So he devotes nearly half of the volume to a consideration of the teaching of the Gita. He does not look upon the Gita as a text book of the war cult. They misread the Gita, he says, who think it glorifies war, but in his opinion it does commend the *sipahi* spirit. India fell on the day the 'sipahi spirit' declined. India's passivity, he says, is the main cause of India's political bondage. This passivity was misnamed religion at one time. True religion is activism. Religion is action,—such is the great truth sung by Shri Krishna in the Gita.

The Professor points out that the soul of India is religion, that each one of us is an expression, manifestation, and an embodiment of an Eternal purpose. This is the first note of Shri Krishna's flute—"God is the essential Truth of man", and the second is that the life of the spirit can be lived in the world, that the Spiritual is not a beautiful Beyond but a living Present. In a quaint little vignette entitled "The Flute-Player" Mr. Vaswani has illustrated his point lucidly and successfully. He asks an old flute player at a village fare what was the secret of greatness. Greatness, said the flute player, is the mask put on by the petty-minded. If you, my brother, wold love, renounce greatness." "But politicians" urged the Professor, "tell us, over and over again, that India must become great among the nations." "A politician" said the flute player, "is not always a patriot. Let India strive not to be great but to be a servant of Humanity."

This is the way of service, the teaching of Shri Krishna.

CHARACTER.

CHARACTER-BUILDING:—A Practical Course. By Ernest Wood. Printed by J R. Arya at the Vasanta Press, Adyar, and Published by the Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras.

The above is a series of twenty-two serious discourses on the building of character, a subject which is very important in the making of a healthy and youthful nation. Without a strong groundwork of stable and healthy character individuals as well as nations decay Mr. Wood has very ably handled the subject which is after all not an easy one to deal with. Mr Wood is an idealist as one who seeks to mould the character of a pupil cannot but be an idealist But on the model of the Supreme Ideal, the author bases his practical lessons. It is interesting to follow the writer in his division of the various phases of the subject in hand, which he compares very aptly to the rearing of a garden, wherein you have to prepare the ground for the seed, to raise a garden wall against encroachers and trespassers whether men or beasts before the Orchard can be expected to give the much desired fruit. And the purpose behind it all. the reason why character-building is necessary and imperative is to quote the author's stirring words. because "We cannot go back and become sheep; it is ours to go forward by our own will-power and become Gods." Noble words these, which the youth of India will do well to digest

The book is well worth serious attention and careful study by the young and the old and will serve as a model text-book on the subject for advanced students in all the Nationalist Schools It is extremely well got up and neatly printed, the printer's devil being conspicuous by his total self-effacement.

IDEAL OF SWARAJ.

The Ideal of Swaraj by Nripendra Chandra Banerji. Introduction by C. F. Andrews. Ganesh & Co. Madras, 1921.

This is a small volume containing seven thoughtful little essays with an introduction by Mr. C. F. Andrews, who speaks in glowing terms about the author, a professor in the Government College at Chittagaung, who abandoned the Government service and entered into the National movement with all his heart and soul, when the Swaraj movement reached Bengal. Mr. Banerji has a good deal to say about national education in Bengal and the end of National education. Education he says must primarily aim at bringing out the best in every individual man and woman and in the special community to which they belong. National education must, first of all, take count of the nation. Our conception of Brotherhood is an association, moral and religious of men and women based on ancient geographical, economic and cultural traditions. In order to achieve national education we must have, Mr. Banerji, says a catalogue of negatives to start with. (1) No cultural domination from without. The English language and literature must find a secondary place in our curriculum. (2) The medium of teaching and examination must be in every stage the vernacular of the country. (3) No foreigner as teacher in any controlling capacity for the foreigner can have no understanding of the national mind and heart. With this preliminary warning as to how not to mismanage our education the author proceeds to the description of an ideal school in Bengal where, in an Ashram, the Guru and his pupils live together as one family. In the last two essays the author discusses what is Swaraj. Swaraj is Swaraj—incapable of analytic definition, said Mr. C. R. Das in his presidential address at Barisal. Our author says that to him Swaraj connotes a Raj based on common moral and religious association, the first phase of which will be a crumbling down of the superannuated system which to-day calls itself the Government of India as 'established by law.' This is a thoughtful little volume of which the introduction will be found as interesting as the pages which follow.

SIR GOOROODASS BANERJEE.

SIR GOOROODASS BANERJEE.—By Rai Chunilal Bose Bahadur. (S. K. Lahiri & Co., Calcutta).

There are many Indians outside Bengal who still remember the name of the great Bengali lawyer and educationist—Sir Gooroodass Banerjee. He belonged to that good old type of Hindus, philosophically tempered, whose number is fast declining. But in another sense, Sir Gooroodass belonged to an age, which in the spacious days of Indian national revival, must seem altogether out of harmony with the present day realities of life. Few of his contemporaries survive and we are painfully reminded in their lives of the extreme and fundamental diversity which a long era of political subordination can produce on the best of people. It is undoubted that in many ways Sir Gooroodass was what an ordinary Indian would regard as a "good man." In respect of character or learning, he was one of the foremost among Indians. His work as a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, and as the first Indian Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, his forensic abilities and his devotion to the promotion of learning in Bengal are all matters of public knowledge. But to us living under a new era of hope and freedom, and throbbing with a new pulsation, his outlook must seem essentially foreign or out of place. Like all men of his day he made a fetish of the British connection and had immense faith in the infallibility of the little tin-gods, and some of the letters which the author has reproduced in the appendix reveal a mentality which is by no means commendable either in the writer of the epistles or in the author. Who has offered them for the edification of the readers of his book. However, with all his limitations it can be said that Sir Gooroodass did much to contribute to the educational advancement of Bengal in those far-off days when Indian Nationalism was on the threshold of its birth and Bengal has good cause to remember with gratitude the man who did much in his own way to mould the character of her sons and daughters.

ZARATHUSTRA.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF ZARATHUSTRA.—By S. H. Jhabwalla. Printed at the Frasho-Gard Printing Press, Bombay.

This is a small booklet dealing with the life and teachings of the great Teacher. The booklet is all too small, and the information sought to be conveyed to the reader is all too meagre. The book itself seems to have been written in a hurry. The author seems more concerned to devote the few pages at his disposal to the airing of his own thoughts than to the subject taken in hand by him. The subject which ought to have been more interesting as well as instructive is thus made to lose all its interest and the reader feels disappointed in not finding what he sought. As an instance of the careless writing about so interesting a subject we have but to refer to page 10, where we read "Pourushasp was the name of the *male* while the *female* was called by the name of Doghdo. In their home was born the great Prophet Zarathustra." (*Italics ours.*) We nevertheless admire the enterprise of the author in seeking to give his English-knowing countrymen a short account of the life and eachings of one of the greatest of the world's eligious teachers.

THE EVEREST EXPEDITION

'PIONEER'S" COMPLAINT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD. Oct. 14.

The "Pioneer" in congratulating Colonel Howard Bury on his success in finding a route to the summit of Mount Everest in the face of greatest dangers and hardships. points ou that the Expedition has not received the publicity it deserves owing to the fact that certain enterprising group of newspapers has been enabled to obtain the monopoly of news. The paper emphasises the fact that the Expedition is partially supported by public funds and that the Government of India has made valuable contributions in men and material and while admitting the right of the leader of the expedition to dispose of the exclusive rights of his despatches. it protests against other members being debarred from acting as correspondents. The paper concludes: "The Government of India has been outmanoeuvred this year but is it is called upon to repeat its assistance, steps should be taken to ensure that effective publicity is secured for an enterprise too closely affecting India to be made the subject of an exclusive journalistic scoop."

BURMA REFORMS COMMITTEE

TO ASSEMBLE NEXT MONTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The Hon. Mr. Whyte, President of the Legislative Assembly, and Chairman of the recently appointed Burma Reforms Committee will leave Simla on the 25th instant and has invited the Committee to assemble for preliminary business on Wednesday (2nd November) in Rangoon. It is expected that the examination of witnesses will begin on 4th November. Those who desire to give evidence should send without delay a statement of their views to Mr. J. R. G. Houlday, Secretary, Burma Reforms Committee, Secretariat. Rangoon. The Committee will visit among others places Rangoon. Mandalay, Bassein and Moulmein. Full programme of the Committee's itinerary will be issued in due course.

NON-OFFICIAL SECRETARY TO LAHORE COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 14.

It has been decided to fill the post of Secretary to the Legislative Council, which has been vacant for several months, by a non-official, who will give his full time to the work, whilst the Council is in session and his part time during the rest of the year. The post has been offered to and accepted by Kanwar Dalip Singh, Bar-at-Law, son of Raja Sir Harnam Singh.

KARACHI RESOLUTION PASSED IN SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
HYDERABAD, (Sind) Oct. 14.

Several stations in Sind report passing of the resolution regarding the boycott of military and civil service.

CONGRESS WORKERS' ARRESTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 14.

Two congress workers of Kandiaras and Abdul Kareem have been arrested

Constantinople.—The British Court-martial has sentenced to death a man calling himself Torlakian, who was found guilty of assassinating Bedboudthan, Azerbaijan Minister in Constantinople. The Court's decision has created a very good impression.

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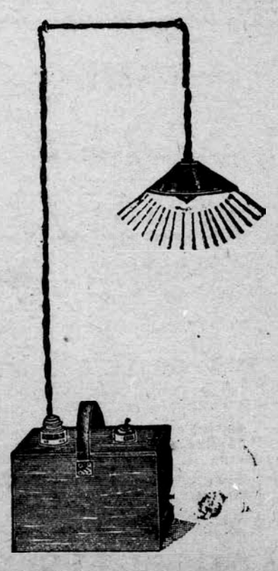
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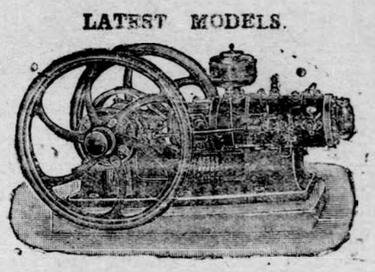
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